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## CLANKING SKELETONS IN A CLOSET. EVOLVING THE PERFECT AUTOMATON.

MR. TELEVOX AND THE DREAM OF THE AGES.

### BACON'S BRASS SOLDIERS AND A MECHANICAL BULLFINCH.

Man has dreamed for ages of some day turning over to a race of robots the more arduous labours which fell to the human lot with the regrettable transgression of Brother Adam; the idea is by no means a product of this mechanical era. Into the development of the responsive Mr. Televox and his metal brethren have gone the visions and ideas of the ancients as well as of the moderns, states a New York message.

Mr. Televox has a clanking skeleton in his family-closet; several of them, in fact; and the record of the accomplishments of the family is a matter of history. The creators of Mr. Televox and his sheet metal contemporaries have merely put new blood into the line, as it were, with the aid of their electrical knowledge, an advantage unknown to earlier inventors.

#### Archytas' Experiments.

Great minds have applied their thoughts to the creation of androids, or mechanical men, the forebears of the robots. Friar Bacon applied his brain and his skillful fingers to the task; so did Archytas, the Greek mathematician; Vaucanson, the French mathematician and the omniscient Leonardo da Vinci, whose name was a matter of modern court record a few weeks ago, in a dispute over the authenticity of Mrs. Hahn's "La Belle Ferrolerie."

Archytas conducted his experiments with automata 2,300 years ago. His beginning in the art was carried out on a modest scale, it is true, for his first attempt was an iron model of the housefly. It is related that the tiny iron model was capable of taking off under its own power and circling a room with the propelling force of its own metal wings. Another, later invention of Archytas was a metal dove which flew and cooed like a live one.

#### Bacon's Brass Soldiers.

Bacon's vision had to do with an army of men molded of brass, to be produced in sufficient numbers to repulse enemy attacks on England's shores; an army which might go down to bloodless defeat or go rattling after a retreating enemy while its "corporeal" creators looked on, safe from harm. It is understood that he completed a brazen model of the human head which had, in a limited degree the power of speech and the faculty of opening and closing its eyes. Perhaps some political plot took the great mind from the task and prevented completion of the robot.

Leonardo da Vinci's papers include several sketches of various automata, and his biographers described the actual completion of some which he made for his patrons. One was an eagle which was capable of imitating the actions of the live model. The peasants of that day looked with dubious eye on these marvels and muttered superstitiously of "anti-Christ," uneasy in the presence of the metal beasts which mocked the handiwork of the Creator.

In 1738 Vaucanson devised an android which performed on the flute, "producing mellow tones by fingering the instrument as cleverly as a human musician, and three years later he completed another which could pick several tunes on the tambourine. His other accomplishments included a mechanical duck which dived, drank, swam, preened its wings and quacked like a real barnyard product. This marvel toured all France and was admired by royalty.

#### A Mechanical Bullfinch.

Maillardet, another French genius, constructed a life-sized mechanical bullfinch which fluttered its wings and piped a few notes like a live bird.

Droz the Swiss, descendant of a line of super-skillful mechanics in a nation always famous for its artisans, created a sheep which moved under its own power and bleated like live mutton. Another automaton which came from under these expert fingers was a mechanical dog which maintained careful guard over a basket of fruit; if a piece of fruit was removed from the basket, the dog would bark and not cease its full-throated protest until the stolen article was replaced.

The creators of the predecessors of Mr. Televox and the incandescent-eyed "Eric," the English android exhibited in America recently, were not always honest scientists and sober-minded mathematicians; a few resorted to trickery.

Among this number was Kempe, whose famous "automatic chess player" was the marvel of the late 80's. This android lacked the power of speech but could signify by two nods of his "cumbrous" head when his opponent's queen was in danger or would indicate by three nods that the opposing king was checked.

#### Another Sensation.

On tour this automaton left peasant and urban dweller alike in awe. It suffered a few defeats in its encounters, despite the fact that most of the best players on the continent pitted their human brains against its handmade intellect. Years later it was revealed that this clanking celebrity was merely the shell or casing for a crippled Russian army officer who, because of his deformity, was able to conceal himself within its comparatively small confines.

"Psycho," brought out in 1913, was another mechanical sensation in Europe. This robot could select a whistle from a rack on which the cards were scattered and was capable of "reasoning" out calculations up to 100,000,000. It would draw the finished sum from a compartment cut in its right side and hand it to the individual who had propounded the problem.

"Psycho" was likewise credited with the ability to draw the likeness of 200 world celebrities; the owner of the automaton allowing the spectators to choose their subjects. Whether the hoax of the "automatic chess player" was repeated, with variations, in "Psycho" was never revealed, but many who witnessed the performances of Psycho were inclined to smell a rodent in the metal casing.

These facts should give the boastful citizen of the twentieth century something to think about when he feels inclined to point to Mr. Televox, Eric and their dynamic kinsmen with undue pride. The savants of a few decades hence may feel inclined to indulge in a few polite sneers at such crude contraptions. The new invention of to-day is merely the link that leads to the marvel of to-morrow.

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## Diary of Coming Events.

To-day. (June 11.)	Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.	Saturday. (June 15.)
St. Barnabas. Dragon Boat Festival. Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m. Hong Kong Amateur Football League Meeting, No. 62, Queen's Road Central, 5.30 p.m. Queen's Theatre: "Riley the Cop." World Theatre: "Love Mary." Star Theatre: "Mockery." Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Sado Maru). Outward: Europe via Victoria, B.C., and via Siberia (President Lincoln), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Aeneas), 2.30 p.m.	Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Sado Maru). Outward: Europe via Victoria, B.C., and via Siberia (President Lincoln), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Aeneas), 2.30 p.m.	Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling. Lawn Bowls:—Division I.: Kowloon Dock v. Craigengower, Kowloon C.C. v. Kowloon Bowling Green, Police v. Recreation, Civil Service v. Tai Koo, Division II.: Tai Koo v. Yacht Club, Craigengower v. Kowloon C.C., Recreation v. Civil Service, Kowloon Bowling Green v. H.K. Electric. Tennis:—"A" Division: M.B.E. v. Recreation, Indian R.O. v. Hong Kong C.C., South China v. Craigengower, University v. Kowloon C.C., "B" Division: Kowloon C.C. v. Indian R.O., Y.M.C.A. v. Recreation, Nippon v. R.E. and R.S. "C" Division: R.A.O.C. v. South China, R.E. and R.S. v. Craigengower, Civil Service v. Recreation, Indian R.O. v. Chinese R.C. Queen's Theatre: "The Wind." World Theatre: "Drums of Love." Star Theatre: "Don Juan." Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Negapatam (Lahn), 2.30 a.m.
Wednesday. (June 12.)	Thursday. (June 13.)	Friday. (June 14.)
Tennis:—Mixed Doubles: Recreation v. Craigengower, Chinese R.O. v. University, Kowloon Bowling Green v. Ladies' R.C. Queen's Theatre: "Riley the Cop." World Theatre: "The Divine Woman." Star Theatre: "The Garden of Eden."	Queen's Theatre: "The Wind." World Theatre: "The Divine Woman." Star Theatre: "The Garden of Eden." Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Lahn), 2.30 a.m.	Queen's Theatre: "The Wind." World Theatre: "Drums of Love." Star Theatre: "Don Juan." Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Negapatam (Lahn), 2.30 a.m.

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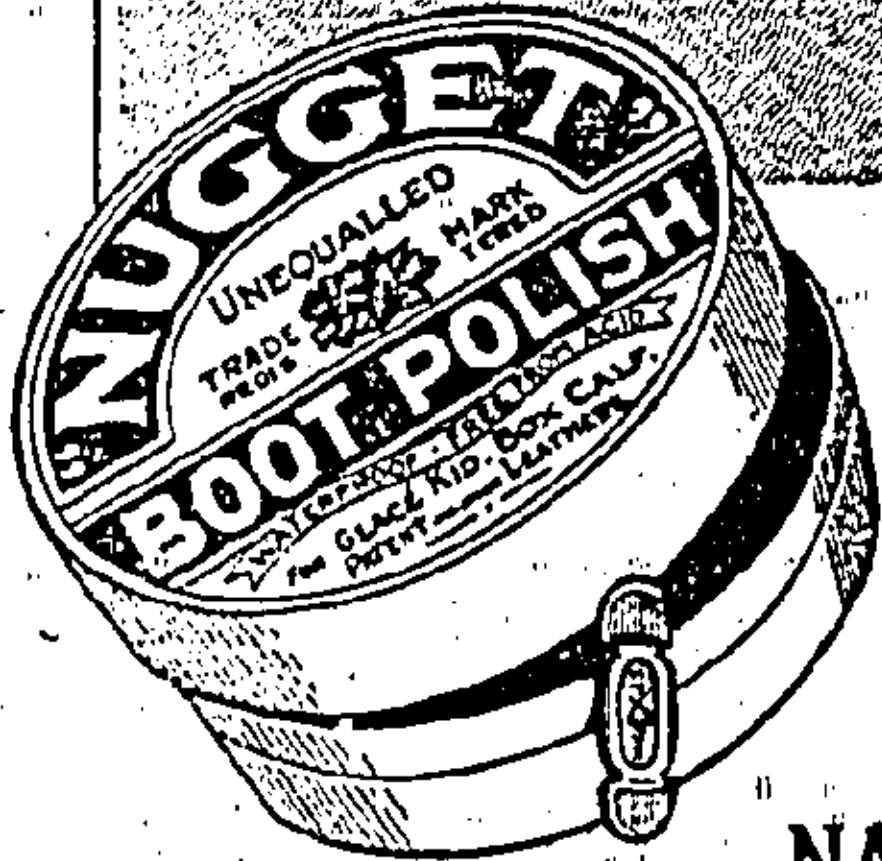
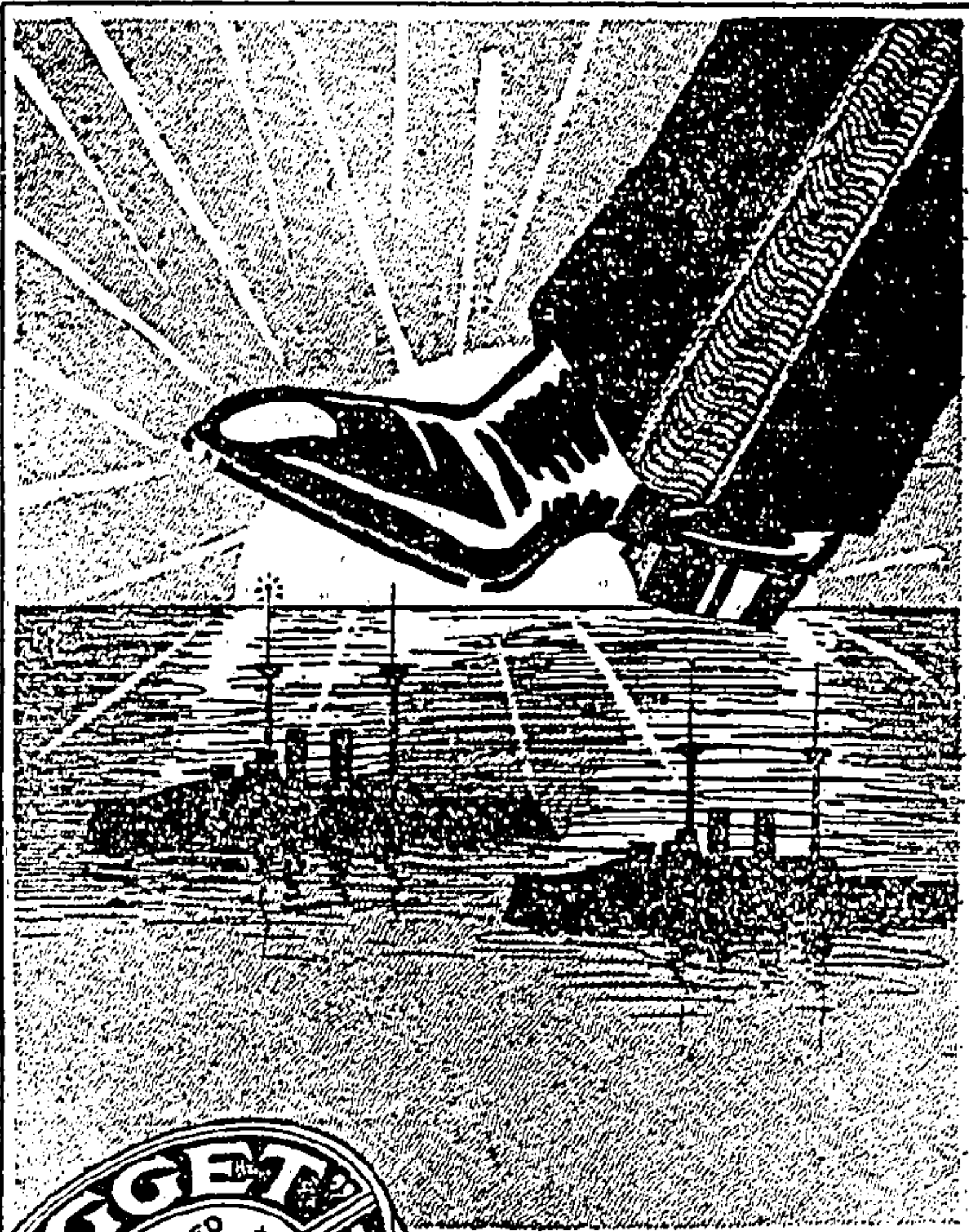
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## K.C.'S PROTEST TO A JUDGE.

NOTE HANDED IN BY A WOMAN.

"CONTEMPT OF COURT."

An extraordinary incident occurred in Mr. Justice Horridge's Court in the King's Bench Division during the hearing of the action brought by Mr. Hayley Eustace Morris, of Pippingford Park, Nutley, against Captain Eugene Winter, Governor of Portsmouth Prison, and Major Augustus Benke, Governor of Pentonville Prison, for damages for alleged wrongful imprisonment.

Mr. Comyns Carr, K.C., for Mr. Hayley Morris, said that he thought it was his duty to draw Mr. Justice Horridge's attention to an episode which occurred in the court.

"There is a woman sitting in court," he said, "who, I understand, is interested on the other side in an action—nothing to do with this one—in which Mr. Hayley Morris is concerned, and at lunch-time she handed to the solicitors instructing me this note."

Scrap of Paper.

Mr. Carr passed to Mr. Justice Horridge a scrap of paper. Mr. Justice Horridge, after scrutinising the note, passed it back, saying, "I think you had better get it copied out for me."

Mr. Comyns Carr: I have had a copy made, and I will hand it to your lordship. I am instructed that the woman is the authoress of an article in a newspaper which is the subject matter of the action to which I refer, and she is in court. Mr. Justice Horridge: That is not the case I have tried?

Mr. Carr: No, my lord, it is another case which is pending. In my submission a proceeding of that kind is in the nature of contempt of court, as it has taken place in your lordship's court.

Mr. Justice Horridge read the copy of the note which Mr. Carr submitted to him.

"I do not see how I can interfere in any way in that," he commented, "if she does anything in court I will deal with it."

The incident then closed, the action proceeded, and was again adjourned.

## INDIAN STUDENT IN TEARS.

SIMON COMMISSION DEMONSTRATION.

"POLICE POLICY."

The three Indians and the Englishman accused in connection with the demonstration at Victoria Station on the return of the Simon Commission from India appeared at Westminster Police Court.

They were Nalin Akshay Sanyal, Yousaf Mahomed Dadoo, Ajaya Chandra Bannerji, of St. George's-square, all described as students; and Hubert Robert Lovell, aged forty, described as a secretary, of Fetter-lane, E.C.

The charge against them was that of using insulting words and behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace. Lovell was further charged with obstructing a policeman in the execution of his duty.

"Seventy Witnesses."

Sanyal in evidence denied shouting anything. The documents produced which were found in his possession, and which included one of the pamphlets distributed by the Indians, he considered to be lawful and peaceful.

The magistrate then intimated that the other three cases would be taken. Dadoo, Bannerji, and Lovell being admitted to bail meanwhile.

Sanyal said he had seventy witnesses. Richard Campbell, a university student, stated that he saw the police "sorting out every dark-faced man" from the crowd at the station. He and Sanyal were well away from the press of traffic discussing an article in the *Evening Standard* by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the War Minister.

Sanyal, addressing the magistrate, said that the disorder, if anything, was due to the policy of the police at the instigation of the Government's political agents. He said that British people in the crowd—honest people—protested against his treatment by the police.

Sanyal declared: "We have always looked forward to the glory of democracy and the maintenance of liberty." He then broke down and cried.

The magistrate, binding Sanyal over in the sum of £5 to be of good behaviour for twelve months, said that in his opinion there was no case against him. The police treated Sanyal roughly. They were most patient.

## UNWORTHY OF SCARECROWS.

SARTORIAL CRITIC AT THE ACADEMY.

"CULT OF UGLINESS."

With caustic pen the editor of the *Tailor and Cutter* criticises the mode of dress depicted in pictures at this year's Royal Academy.

"A portrait," he comments, bitterly, "does not gain in power by adding a coat which no self-respecting scarecrow would don. Nothing is added to the effectiveness of a canvas by omitting buttons, ignoring seams, and maltreating collars and lapels."

"There are portraits in this year's Academy which are a veritable eyesore because of the distorted and shapeless gear which misrepresents modern dress. In these matters there is a cult of ugliness in some quarters."

"If R.A.s themselves would set a reasonable standard, reform would quickly follow. That some of them do, we gratefully admit; but a few of the worst examples are the work of distinguished men, and they need de-lugging."

The King's Suit.

Compliments are rare in the article, but many are paid to the portrait of "the King." "King George is wearing a black jacket, a double-breasted fawn waistcoat, and grey-striped trousers. His Majesty is always so well dressed that one is glad to be able to record an excellent rendering of one of his trim suits."

"The shoulders are not too wide, as in many portraits; the creases are natural. On the whole, the sleeves are good, but the cuffs of both coat and shirt are a little too wide. The buttons on the left sleeve have a space between them, and are the correct distance from the bottom; on the right side the buttons are close together, the lowest being higher up than on the left."

"The trousers and waistcoat call for no criticism. The white double collar, with rounded corners, and the red and blue striped tie, held by a ring, are perfectly painted. From the sartorial standpoint the portrait is the best in the Academy, and thus it gains from the artistic and decorative point of view."

A Weird Coat.

In less flattering vein are other criticisms: "Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B.: This portrait displays a weird coat, which gives one pause. On what loom, one wonders, was such a fabric woven? The design shows dots or blotches, as large as buttons; of a flat surface on the body and sleeves, but standing up like mushrooms at the neck. The effect is to make the garment resemble a maggy hide."

"W. J. Courtauld, Esq., J.P., C.C.: Mr. Courtauld is dressed in a D.B. reefer suit of grey material, with a pink carnation in his coat. A double-breasted jacket should be worn, and painted, buttoned up; otherwise it flops about ungracefully. But it is the trousers that are for severe strictures. Rarely, if ever, have such trousers been seen in Burlington House, let alone Burlington Arcade."

The portrait of Sir Thomas J. Storey is "the story of a bad waistcoat"; in another case "the buttonholes are suggested by smears"; a shirt "buttons the wrong way."

## RAID ON A WOMEN'S CARD PARTY.

10.30 P.M. SURPRISE BY POLICE.

A police raid on a house where a number of women and a man were card playing had a sequel at Clerkenwell Police Court, when Lily Irene Cannon was accused of keeping or conducting a gaming house at Camden-road, Holloway.

She was also charged with being found on the premises with seven other women and a man.

Cannon said: "We are friends, and play at one another's houses every week. We have lunch parties about once a fortnight at my private house."

112 Packs of Cards.

Mr. Frederick Levy, prosecuting, said that at half-past ten on a recent Monday night Superintendent Morton and other police called at the house. The police went upstairs and found eight women sitting or standing round a table on which were 112 packs of cards and a cash box. The room was searched, and in one corner was a cardboard box which had been used as a "shoe." There were counters about and plenty of money, one woman having £28 in her possession.

Superintendent Morton said that this was nearly all Cannon did for a living. The women went to the house for cards and money. Mr. Outton, the magistrate, fined Cannon £20 with 25s costs. The other persons were bound over.

## EXPERIMENTS IN EXPLOSIONS.

2LBS. OF NITRO-GLYCERINE IN A HOUSE.

LEARNING SPEED SECRETS.

A London scientist has just concluded preparations for an experiment which is probably without precedent in any other part of the world.

He is Mr. Reginald Fraser, A.R.C.S., who has devoted the last six years to experimental research into the phenomena of explosions of every description.

These include investigations into the flame-rate of gases, such as methane, or fire-damp, and into the explosions of solids such as nitro-glycerine and dynamite.

Danger.

"I have just returned from Scotland, where we hope shortly to detonate up to two pounds of nitro-glycerine inside a house," said Mr. Fraser. "Although there is certainly an element of danger in such experiments, the results should prove extremely interesting."

Mr. Fraser explained that he had already made minor experiments of the same type, but nothing on the scale now contemplated. The flames from this explosion, which will travel at more than 21,000 miles an hour, are to be recorded pictorially by a camera of Mr. Fraser's own invention.

Electrically Exploded.

"The nitro-glycerine will be electrically exploded inside a large steel drum," he continued. "In one wall of this drum will be an enormously strong steel box, having a tiny slit at each end of about 1-1,000th of an inch in width."

"Behind this steel box we shall build a shelter wall of brick, also with a hair-line aperture. This will be backed in turn by a sheet of stout glass. Thus the operator will be enabled to obtain a picture of the explosion through these tiny openings at a range of a few feet."

When asked what would happen if the steel drum containing the explosive burst, Mr. Fraser said: "I don't think there will be any fear of that. In any case I shall conduct the experiments myself. Though the flames of the explosion will be travelling at inconceivable speed, my new camera should be quite equal to the occasion."

"Two hundred yards of film are flashed past the lens in one second, and we can synchronise the speed of that film to the approximate speed of exploding gases."

Pictorial Record.

"What I hope to do is to obtain a good and long pictorial record of the explosion of four dynamite cartridges placed end to end. Only thus can we follow each phase of the explosion and study the action of the shock-waves that are set up."

"During the first of these experiments the house certainly shook a bit, but I was too interested in results to think much about that."

Mr. Fraser's "camera" weighs nineteen hundredweight! The drum carrying the film at the back of the lens is capable of 18,000 revolutions a minute, and when once set spinning at full speed takes nearly a quarter of an hour to come to rest. Light for experiments in gaseous explosions is supplied by a high-voltage condenser spark, generated at 20,000 volts.

The value of such experimental research is great, more especially when results obtained in the laboratory can be commercially applied. It is true that phenomenal speeds have already been obtained from internal combustion engines, but few people realise that even now nearly 80 per cent. of the efficiency of a petrol engine is wasted.

Our knowledge of the action of shock-waves is still rudimentary; further investigations along these lines may well result in a revolution of our present ideas regarding motor and aerial transport.

## SAVED BY TWO PINS.

MAN SATISFIES TEST FOR SOBRIETY.

The successful performance of a police test for drunkenness led to a man's discharge at Tower Bridge Police Court. The test consisted of picking up pins from the floor of the police station.

The divisional surgeon agreed that the station was badly lit, and that when the accused man was asked to pick up two pins which had been thrown down he did so.

Mr. Tassell, the magistrate, said that he had just a doubt in his mind which way the man had been, and the accused, who denied the allegation of drunkenness, was discharged.

## EVILS OF COCKTAILS

MOTOR SMASHES DUE TO "MANHATTANS."

"A SNOBBISH INNOVATION."

[United Press.]

Paris, June 4.—The vivisection of that "tinkling ornament of civilisation," the American cocktail, by the august and scientific Academy of Medicine, establishes pretty definitely that no real good can come of drinking cocktails. In fact, the report of Professor Guillaumin, who performed the "operation," is full of bad news for the readers of the *Bartender's Guide*.

Prof. Guillaumin, who is a well-known medical specialist, shook his finger at the assembled physicians, and said that if the people of Paris continued to drink cocktails they would be subject to the following ailments—

Gastro-intestinal troubles, Epileptic attacks, Physical and psychical asthenia, Liver maladies, Cardiac diseases with a tendency to syncope, Insomnia, Nervous depression, Anxiety complex, Inaptitude for intellectual work, Surrexcitation with impulsive reactions.

"Boy—Two Cocktails!"

Prof. Guillaumin, in deep earnest, predicted that unless the drinking of cocktails, snobbishly cultivated by the upper classes, diminishes, a prohibition law banishing them will be written into the statutes, in the same way that absinthe was banished from the sines of the town.

The speaker's conclusions were based upon an exhaustive experience of nervous disorders and, in particular, that species of breakdown known in America as "heebie jeebies." Prof. Guillaumin holds the chair of neurology at the University of Paris and is consulting specialist at the insane asylum of Paris, La Salpêtrière.

Alcoholism among the French working classes has been decreasing for the last twenty years, he pointed out, whereas it is having an alarming growth in the upper wealthy and leisure groups, wholly due to the arrival of the "poisonous American concoction." He described the ingredients of cocktails, to wit, whiskey, gin, brandies, as the most venomous of liquids.

A Pernicious Drink.

"Women, children and men alike are beginning to show the disastrous effects of the snobbish innovation of the would-be chic," he said, "that being the custom of substituting cocktails for afternoon tea. The pernicious mixed drink unfortunately does not confine itself to harm."

"It has invaded the salons, the home, the bosom of the family. It flourishes in hotel dining rooms, even at the thermal stations and watering places where people are supposed to retire for their health."

"A vicious feature of the business is that the hard mixed drink is absorbed before dinner, on an empty stomach, when it can do its worst."

"Numerous automobile accidents can be traced to the fact that drivers have abandoned the normal wines of France for the vicious cocktail with consequent impairment of the psycho-motor reactions."

Prof. Guillaumin said that children of cocktail drinking parents are often feeble minded and subject to convulsions and other diseases.

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## GERMAN YOUTH IN POLITICS.

DR. STRESEMANN REGARDED AS LEADER.

DISAGREEMENT WITH THE "OLD SCHOOL."

Berlin.—A very important development is expected to take place shortly in respect to German party politics, when a number of younger members of the German People's Party meet at Weimar to discuss their relations with the older members of the party with whom they disagree on certain important points.

So far there seems to be no intention of their leaving the party altogether, although they will press for better recognition of their viewpoints and demands. Even though this is not yet expressly said, these younger men are regarded Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann, as their actual leader, especially since the latter's ideas were during the past year often obstructed by the group around Dr. Scholz, the leader of the party's Reichstag fraction.

This was less so with regard to foreign policy than concerning inter-political problems and especially the role of parliament and parliamentary methods of government which Dr. Stresemann emphasized as of prime importance.

## "RED ROSA."

A GERMAN HEROINE.

The greatness of the German Revolution was founded on the strength of character, the courage, and the common sense of innumerable men and women who are unknown to history. Only one of the revolutionary leaders stands out by reason of exceptional genius, heroism, and temperament—Rosa Luxemburg, or "Red Rosa," as she was affectionately called by the German working class. No one in all Europe fought with greater passion and audacity against the war. Her "Junius Brochure," an attack on the war policy of the German Socialists and written in prison, is a polemical masterpiece worthy to rank with the "Letters of Junius," from which it derived its title.

She was a Communist, but, unlike the Russian and the later German Communists, she believed in freedom and hated bloodshed. In a pamphlet which was still unfinished when she died she foresaw that the Russian Revolution would go wrong and that freedom and democracy were being destroyed, not saved, by the Bolsheviks. Her death in January, 1919, was long a mystery. At that time Fascist reaction had begun to assert itself, and "White" officers were duping the Socialists' Minister of War, Gustav Noske, into the conviction that their services were needed to "suppress Bolshevism."

They naturally feared and detested "Red Rosa," so they had her murdered. An attempt was made to prove that she was shot while trying to escape. The alternative falsehood was also spread that the mob had lynched her—as though the Berlin mob would not have risked its life for her sake! For all its absurdity, this falsehood was widely believed even by persons of good faith. It is, for example, repeated under "Luxemburg, Rosa" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Recently a German weekly, *Das Tagebuch*, criticised the conduct of a certain Herr Jorns whose duty it was to investigate the circumstances of the murder ten years ago. He thereupon brought a libel action.

The proceedings have revealed the whole truth which Herr Jorns ten years ago had tried to conceal. Besides helping the guilty to avoid punishment, it is now established that Rosa Luxemburg and her fellow-revolutionary Karl Liebknecht were arrested, so terribly beaten that they probably lost consciousness, and then murdered. Rosa's body being thrown into the canal. The crime was committed by "White" soldiers acting under orders from "White" officers.



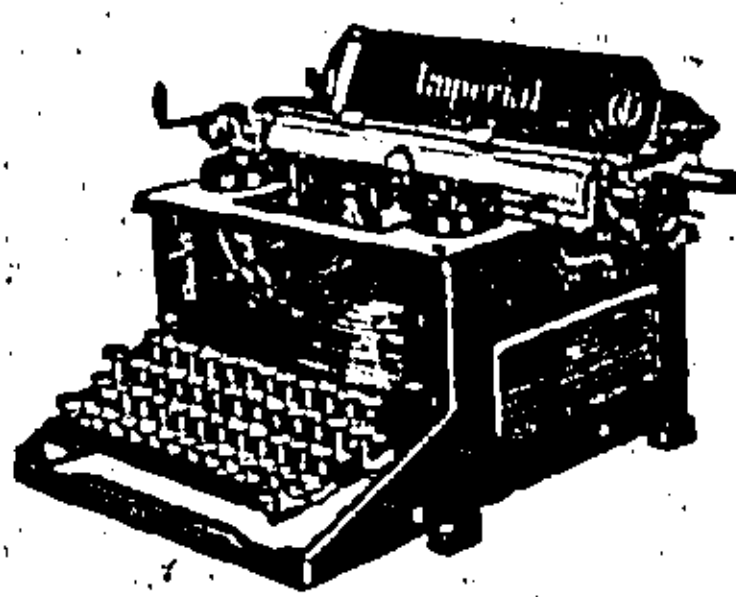
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## SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

### DIET TRACK MEETINGS.

Three accidents were prevented by the safety fence at the dirt track meeting at Stamford Bridge recently, when over 30,000 spectators were present.

In the second heat of the Fulham Handicap, N. Nicol, in overdoing a broadside on one of the bends, hit the safety fence. The crowd in the immediately vicinity tried to scatter, but were too closely packed. The spring fence proved very effective, however, and Nicol and his machine were thrown back on to the track. He continued riding, but hit the fence again on the other side of the track with the same result. Later, during a match with R. Frogley, O. Ford ran into the fence and his machine toppled over him. He was dazed and could not proceed owing to shock, but on each of the three occasions of its being tested the safety fence proved itself to be a safe barrier between the riders and the spectators.

R. Johnson, the Australian who had a serious accident at the beginning of the season, finished first in every event at the Crystal Palace. The Lea Bridge meeting was spoiled by accidents. The Australian, M. Grosskreutz, skidded in his semi-final of the handicap and somersaulted over his handlebars, being removed with shoulder injuries and concussion. Previously he had lost to R. Johnson in what proved to be the only round of a match, the latter leading from the start and holding a commanding lead at half distance. There was another accident when F. Bond collided with the fence and sustained internal injuries. Johnson finished first in the scratch race, but was disqualified for riding on the grass, and A. Foulds took first place.

H. Buchanan, another Australian, was injured during the Harringay evening meeting and was unable to meet C. Cort in a triangular match. R. Pointer taking his place. Cort won at 32.23 m.p.h. Seifert finished second to Cort in the Silver Helmet scratch race, in which V. Huxley held a commanding lead until his engine failed. Huxley gave some consolation, however, as he took the handicap event from scratch. Seifert again finishing second.

J. Barnett broke the track record at High Beech when, in the semi-final of the scratch race, he covered five laps in 1 min. 32.25 secs., a speed of 39.33 m.p.h., thus improving on the previous time by 2.5 sec. Barnett beat E. Farley in the final, but the latter won the handicap.

### NEW ITALIAN STADIUM.

Another large stadium has been added to the chain of athletic and sports grounds which have sprung up in Italy during the Fascist regime. The huge stadium of Turin, built in 1911 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Italian unity, has just been presented to the municipality by the Turin exhibition company. This stadium holds 100,000 persons, and is the largest in Continental Europe. The building of capacious and well-fitted stadia in Italy is one of the visible evidence of the great importance given to sport and athletics there under the Mussolinian regime. In Rome, the original stadium has been greatly enlarged and improved, and can now hold about 50,000 persons.

In Bologna, the stadium known as "Il Littoriale" was finished a couple of years ago, and is one of the best equipped in the country. Stadia have been constructed or rebuilt in most of the large centres, such as Genoa, Milan, Naples and Leghorn. These extensive athletic grounds are crowded on nearly every Sunday and holiday throughout the year for various kinds of sporting or athletic events. Sport under Fascism has made giant strides in Italy, and the young generation there is a generation of sportsmen. Football, played under Association rules, is now the most popular game in the country, while boxing and tennis have forged ahead in the public interest. Rugby football was only introduced two years, and there are now a score of clubs up and down the country. It would even seem that the café habit has lost some of its appeal to the youth of the nation. One no longer sees quite the same crowds of young men sitting on the café terraces on Sunday afternoons and on holidays. The pull of football matches and athletic competitions draws many of the young men away.

### KAYE DON'S TRIAL RUN.

Kaye Don, who will compete in the International Grand Prix motor races to be held in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in July, recently motored round the course in a 9-h.p. Riley. At times he attained a speed of 73 to 80 miles an hour. Civic Guards stopped him, but on learning who he was took no further action. He stated that his car can do 90 to 93 miles per hour. He added that the Phoenix Park course is the fastest he has been tested and quite safe.

### GERMAN SWIMMERS' VISIT.

The event of the season so far as swimmers are concerned is the visit of the German national water polo team that won the world's championship at the Olympic Games at Amsterdam. When the question of referees for the two games to be played against England teams was considered by the Amateur Swimming Association Committee, Mr. John Hodgson, of Liverpool, and Mr. Will Emery, London, were selected, but were not allotted definite matches. For some reason the meeting of the teams in London is looked upon as the more important event, and, at the request of the Germans, the northern official has been chosen to take charge of this match, which will be played at the Shoreditch Baths on September 23. Mr. Hodgson, who is a native of Blackburn, is by no means new to these honours. He has refereed both the national club and county finals in England, and had control of the Scotland v. Wales game at Paisley in 1926. Nor is he a stranger to the visitors, for he took charge of their match against Belgium at the Olympic Games when extra time had to be played. He was also an official at the European Swimming Festival at Bologna, and a few years ago he made the long journey to Budapest, by special request, to referee water polo matches there in the Hungarian tournament.

### VETERAN HURDLERS.

The news that Lord Burghley and Fred Gaby are to carry on for another athletic season comes as a welcome surprise. Lord Burghley has married recently and would, it was believed, hang up his spikes, especially as he had set the hall-mark to a great career by winning the 400 metres Olympic hurdles at Amsterdam. Apparently, however, he is one of those sportsmen—all too rare now-a-days—who race for the love of racing. Gaby, of course, is a human marvel. He has neither the weight nor sprinting speed of the ideal high-hurdler, but he has held the A.A.A. title since 1923 with only two breaks, the Olympic years of 1924 and 1928, in which he was beaten by the South African S. J. M. Atkinson. In 1924 he should have had his biggest triumphs and Olympic laurels were in sight, but the postal authorities moved him from London to a place in the North where training was almost impossible. He had, however, the satisfaction of making a British record of 14.9-10secs. in 1927, and this year, at 33 years of age, he has every hope of winning back the championship of which Atkinson, the Olympic victor, deprived him last summer.

## THE WOMAN'S CORNER.



### QUARRELSOMENESS.

Many experts tell us that quarrelsomeness should be ignored and allowed to "work itself off." But we parents are apt to regard this suggestion as one of those impractical theoretical things which are far easier said than done. We know from experience, that the quarrelsome child is not the only one to be considered but such others as may be the child's associates, their own brothers and sisters, or their playmates. There may also be adults in the neighbourhood whose rights we parents are bound to consider.

Perhaps it is fair to say that quarrelsomeness should be ignored, in so far as it is possible to ignore it without seriously compromising the rights of others. It frequently happens that a judicious ignoring of an exhibition of quarrelsomeness will be far more effective than a top-sitric attempt to bring the child to justice. But when the instance works too great an injustice upon someone else to be ignored, and when we are sure that it is not due to physical causes such as exhaustion and malnutrition, we shall have to square our shoulders and face the issue.

The most sensible plan seems to be to separate the two contestants, on the perfectly obvious principle that if they cannot get along peacefully together, they must be parted. But it is also a fact that under present living conditions, it is frequently difficult to separate two children because of lack of space, so that this remedy so easy to prescribe, (Continued at foot of next column).

### Your Home and Mine.

### RENOVATING THE CARPET.

A simple method is to rub into the carpet with a soft brush a mixture of ox-gall and water. The usual proportion is three gills of ox-gall to three gallons of water. This, if brushed vigorously into the carpet, will produce a thick and quick-drying lather.

The carpet should, of course, be gone over with a hard broom before the operation begins. After the lather has been rubbed well in and is almost dry, the carpet will need rinsing with cold water. This can be carried out either with a piece of cloth or one of those curled soft brushes which are now being sold everywhere. The carpet is finally dried with a clean cloth, care being exercised "to keep the pile raised and even."

Grease spots will spoil the beauty of any carpet. There are two safe and simple methods of dealing with these. One is to apply a mixture of half an ounce of borax and a little yellow soap in a gallon of really hot water. This concoction will not only remove the blemish, but considerably brighten the appearance of the carpet. The other, and more popular, method is to dab on the grease spot a paste composed of fuller's earth and magnesia. This is left to dry and is then cleaned off with warm water.

from the expert's easy chair, may be a medicine that is impossible for the parent to administer. On the other hand, some conscientious parents proceed on a theory that is almost certain to produce violent outbursts of quarrelsomeness. This is the mistaken idea that the way to teach a child selfishness is to force him to give up to a playmate the things he had and likes most. Whereas the child really learns to be selfish only when selfishness gives him a return of happiness and satisfaction.

### YOU CAN MAKE THIS.



A pretty dressing gown which any mother could make for her child.

### THAT BROKEN HANDLE.

Snap! Of comes the handle of another cup. Another one to the dust-bin. No, cups without handles can be most useful for many things. But that jagged piece of handle is dangerous.

With a pair of pincers, not pliers, you can cut off those jagged pieces quite close to the cup.

With a piece of "rub," that stone that sharpens scythes, or a stout file you can rub these rough edges down to quite a smooth surface.



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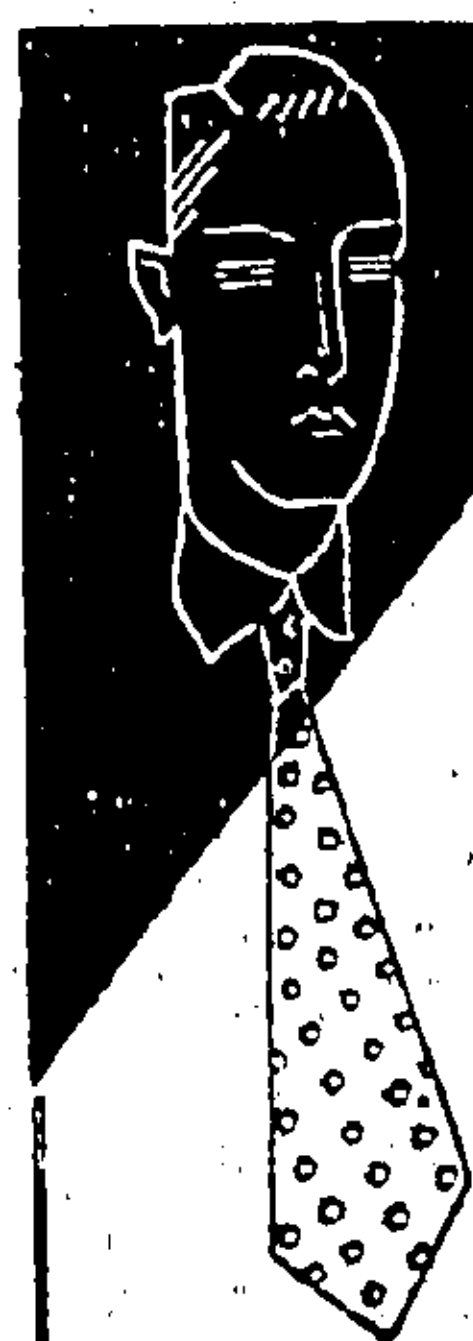
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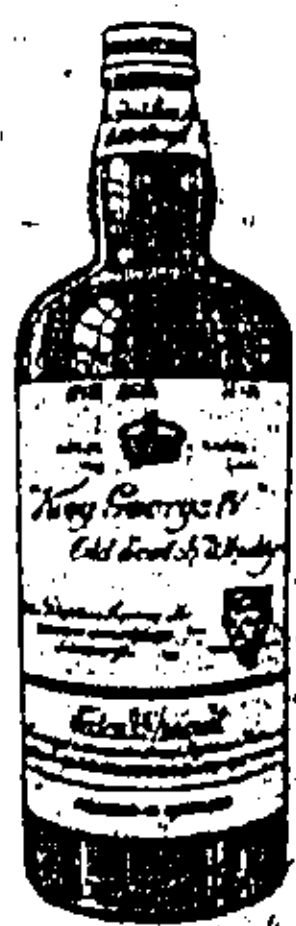
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## THE INSTONE BANKING CORPORATION.

ORDER MADE FOR COMPULSORY WINDING UP.

CHIEF JUSTICE HOLDS THAT INVESTIGATION IS  
NECESSARY.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) applied to the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) yesterday for an order for the compulsory winding up of the Instone Banking Corporation.

The application, which was granted, was made on behalf of Mrs. Mand See Chin, No. 11, Hankow Road, Kowloon, a substantial creditor, supported by several minor creditors.

It was unsuccessfully opposed by Mr. Instone Brewer on the ground that the application would prejudice a satisfactory scheme under which all creditors would be paid in full.

Mr. Jenkin said that the Bank went into voluntary liquidation and a resolution was passed on May 2, 1929. The petition for a compulsory order was filed on May 30 and on that date the debt in respect of which the petition was filed was \$70,000 with interest which together approximated \$75,300.

It would be seen that the petitioner was a very substantial creditor and she was supported in her petition by three other creditors for small amounts. The total debts together approximated \$80,000.

The company was incorporated on February 22, 1927, its first President being Mr. N. I. Brewer. Business started on May 16, 1927, and from the return of allotments which was filed on June 22, 1927, it appeared that Dorothy Brewer, the wife of Mr. N. I. Brewer, one of the present liquidators, had subscribed for 4,800 shares. The shares of the company were of the nominal value of \$100 each, which meant that Mrs. Brewer undertook a total liability to the Company of \$480,000.

A balance sheet of the Company, dated June 6, 1928, was filed which showed that the total amount of capital subscribed and allotted amounted to \$2,613,260. Inasmuch as the shares, with the exception of 500 founders' shares which were of \$1 each, were \$100 each, they could safely assume that the shares issued would be 26,132.

On April 17, 1928, a private company was incorporated under the style of the Instone Trading, Ltd. That company had a capital of half a million dollars divided into 500 shares of \$1,000 each. Two subscribers were Mrs. Brewer and Mr. Lee Yuk Tin. At the time of the incorporation Mrs. Brewer was acting as secretary to her husband who was the President of the Banking Corporation. The other signatory, Mr. Lee Yuk Tin was the Vice-President of the Instone Banking Corporation. The two of them subscribed \$1,000 each and so far as was disclosed by the register that was the only capital taken with the Instone Trading, Limited.

Subscriber Absconds. The facts of the Instone Trading, Ltd., were not questioned in any shape or form. Since the incorporation Mr. Lee Yuk Tin had absconded taking with him money belonging to the Bank.

Four days after the incorporation on April 21, 1928, Mrs. Brewer transferred \$4,500 worth of her shares in the Instone Bank. He could not put it higher at the moment but it appeared from the file that a similar sum was acquired by the Trading Company. There was no doubt that during this period the Instone Trading, Ltd., acquired \$4,500 worth of shares in the Instone Bank. The inference was made stronger because the transfer by Mrs. Brewer was in one block and the acquisition by the Trading Company was also in one block. No other shareholders but Mrs. Brewer were shown in the returns as being the holder of the block of shares, which carried a liability of \$405,000 at the date of transfer.

The annual balance sheet for the period ending on April 30, 1928, dated June 6, 1928, was filed in the Registry of the Supreme Court, that being a balance sheet of the Bank. On August 22, 1928, a call of \$25 per share was made by the Bank. After that liability had been met, the sum of \$112,500 would have been payable in respect of the \$4,500 which he had just mentioned. Whether that payment had been in fact made Mr. Jenkin said he did not know. It seemed hardly feasible as the Trading Company had no greater capital than \$2,000.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that an independent liquidator should make very careful enquiries into the circumstances under which that transaction was made. More particularly by reason of the fact that from an affidavit of Mr. Brewer, it had apparently been found necessary for the Bank in voluntary liquidation to be "at some pains to raise a sum of \$100,000 in order to meet the liabilities and carry on its business."

### The Present Liquidators.

By the resolution for voluntary winding-up, the liquidators appointed were Mr. N. I. Brewer and Mr. C. A. C. Rodrigues, who was accountant of the Bank. Counsel said he was not making any attack on either of the men, but he would submit that it was impossible that they could hold their appointments as liquidators without prejudice to the Company's creditors.

Another point was that a liquidator might misconduct himself in some way, although that again was not personal. In the present application the first duty cast upon a liquidator in pursuance of the Ordinance, was to call a meeting of creditors within three weeks of his appointment.

His Lordship referred to an explanation given to this matter in Mr. Brewer's affidavit which was that the contributors had asked Mr. Brewer not to do so.

Mr. Jenkin replied that that was no excuse.

The Chief Justice: I am not inclined to hold that as misconduct in itself.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that it must be clearly prejudicial to creditors where they were not given an opportunity of getting together and saying whether they would be satisfied with the liquidators. There were circumstances where public investigation was necessary, but in such cases judges were careful to point out that they were not prejudging the matter.

Mr. Brewer, in his affidavit of reply, had objected to compulsory winding-up because the scheme resolved upon by the contributors would be prejudiced by such an order. But for that fact, the liquidators would probably agree to an order.

### MR. BREWER'S REPLY.

Mr. Brewer said he first of all wanted to correct a suggestion that the petitioner represented 50 per cent. or anything like it of the capital. Petitioner had been acknowledged by the liquidators to be a creditor for \$35,000, but her estate under which she claimed another \$35,000 was actually a debtor.

Mr. Jenkin: There is not the slightest evidence of that.

The Chief Justice said they must keep to the affidavits. In his opinion the case needed independent investigation. The transfer to the Instone Trading, Ltd., required full inquiry without saying anything at all about the other facts. Mr. Brewer's position was very difficult and he was willing to hear him.

Mr. Brewer went on to say that the Company, although wound-up, had sufficient assets to meet all claims over and over again.

His Lordship remarked that that was not in evidence. Mr. Brewer continued that it had been put forward by the petitioner, that the allotted capital was a very large sum, and it had been stated that the amount of shares issued for cash was in excess of one million. That had not disappeared into thin air but was represented by existing assets and the amounts on creditors were very small.

The firm had closed owing to reverses beyond their control. In their branches they had paid off every creditor and in Hong Kong they had paid off every creditor until they came to the end of their cash. They had sufficient substantial assets and outside capitalists were willing to come in and pay off every creditor immediately, provided the business re-opened. All they asked was for permission to re-open and pay everyone in full.

Under those circumstances no creditor could be prejudiced because every creditor would be paid in full whether the order was made or whether they were allowed to re-open. There, he submitted, the wishes of the contributors should have weight.

The fact that he had been manager of the firm was an asset and not a liability because for the last two years they had been able to see his methods of working and his appointment as a liquidator had been carried without a dissentient vote.

### Recent Difficulties.

Since their reverses in June last year there had been a considerable amount of investigation by petitioner, her representative and contributors and they had nothing to disclose beyond what was stated in the present application.

Mrs. Brewer certainly applied for \$480,000 worth of shares and slightly over a year ago these shares were transferred by her to the Instone Trading, Ltd. The point was, however, that those were bona fide transactions which were known to the Company, and which were recorded in the Directors' Minutes books on two separate occasions. In April, 1928, two branches were working and two others were about to start. It showed every promise of being a profitable undertaking but two months later they had the crash.

Dealing with the failure to call a meeting, Mr. Brewer said that they were two days late in calling a meeting in any case which was due to the necessity of giving adequate notice of an extraordinary general meeting and the liquidators were asked not to go ahead. From the outset they had been engaged on such an agreement which would enable them to pay in full. The contributors wished to save expenses and that was why they chose the Company's officers because they had every intention of paying all their debts in full whether they were allowed to re-open or not, although they wished the former.

### Mr. Lee Yuk Tin.

It had been stated that Mr. Lee Yuk Tin had absconded with funds of the firm. There was no evidence in respect of that and he thought it only fair that there should be further mention. It was true that they did not know where Mr. Lee was. It was also true that there were funds belonging to the Bank for which he was accountable and which were also missing. There was, however, another interpretation of that. Mr. Lee, like himself, had been in receipt of letters threatening assassination. He was last heard of at Shekhi.

There was no reason why Mr. Brewer should defend Mr. Lee as he was more a friend of petitioner. The petitioner had in no way been prejudiced. She had been consulted throughout and as the representative of her late husband, the second largest shareholders in the Company. Her husband was the maker of the Company. From a small business he shaped the policy, opened branches and ran it successfully and his death caused a gap which had caused a lot of trouble. If he were still alive there would be a different story to tell. Their natural feelings were they would do anything they could to assist the petitioner.

The chief objection to a compulsory winding-up was because it would prejudice the agreement which had been entered into by the present liquidators and a syndicate. If the order was made, the syndicate would be entitled to repudiate the agreement if the present liquidators were set aside as it would then become invalid. He wished to avoid prejudice to the hundreds of small investors, whose money totalled \$20,000. For their sake, he asked His Lordship not to make the order. He would further state they were willing to submit to a supervision order as such order could be adequately met.

### THE JUDGE'S DECISION.

Giving his decision, His Lordship said the Company had had a very short existence. It was incorporated on February 22, 1927. Its business started on May 16, 1927, and on May 2, 1929 a resolution was passed for the winding-up of the Company voluntarily by Mr. N. I. Brewer, President of the Company, and Mr. C. A. C. Rodrigues, the accountant, were appointed liquidators.

The petitioner represented that if the voluntary liquidation was allowed to continue the interests of the petitioner who was a very substantial creditor, would be prejudiced and she was supported in her petition by three other creditors whose total money amounted to the small sum of \$3,000 odd.

One outstanding fact was proved to his satisfaction which required that steps should be taken to ensure a thorough investigation of the circumstances. It appeared that Mrs. Brewer, who was the wife of Mr. Brewer, was allocated 4,800 shares of \$1,000 each so that she undertook to take up share value of \$4,800,000. Before the passing of the voluntary winding-up resolution, the 4,500 shares were transferred by her to the Company known as the Instone Trading, Ltd. On these shares so transferred she appeared to be liable to the extent of \$405,000 in a Company the subscribed capital of which amounted to \$2,000.

His Lordship concluded it seemed to him that Mr. Brewer, and Mr. Rodrigues were hardly in a position to carry out their investigations under the circumstances of that transaction. He would not say anything as to whether it was a valid transfer or not, but he agreed with Mr. Jenkin that it required independent investigation. On those grounds, he would make the required order for compulsory winding-up of the company with Mr. F. C. Jenkin as Receiver to become provisional liquidator.

## VALID PERIOD OF NOTICE.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN  
NEWSPAPER CASE.

SUB-EDITOR'S CLAIM FAILS.

Judgment for the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., with costs, was given by the Puisne Judge, (Mr. Justice Wood) at the Summary Court yesterday in the action brought by Mr. Harry Cooper, a former sub-editor of the defendant firm, for alleged wrongful dismissal. Plaintiff claimed \$1,000.

### THE JUDGMENT.

Giving judgment, His Lordship said:—I am indebted for the full and able presentation of this case, on both sides. It raises issues of interest to local journalists.

The plaintiff was employed on a verbal arrangement by the defendant Company at first on trial as a "reporter" in June, 1927; later he was engaged under a written agreement as from August 1, 1927, as a "sub-editor-reporter," the term of the agreement being for four years. On December 28, 1928, he received three months' notice of dismissal which expired on March 31, 1929. He accepted this under protest; and here claims damages for wrongful dismissal.

The written agreement contained a clause for termination by three months' notice on either side. The plaintiff contends that, in the course of his employment, that contract was replaced by a verbal contract of general hiring, by the terms of which he claims to be entitled to six months' notice. The question whether on the date of dismissal the employment was or was not regulated by the original agreement is one of fact. That agreement was at no time expressly revoked. The case for the plaintiff is that it was cancelled by implication—an implication to be inferred from the conduct of both parties. I do not find the decision on this point easy. The parties are here to decide a bona fide dispute.

### Journalistic Grades.

The circumstances proved in evidence are as follows:—By the written contract, the plaintiff became a sub-editor-reporter on the defendants' staff. A "sub-editor-reporter" is a well-understood journalistic grade. The grade is above that of "reporter" and below that of "sub-editor." The duties of the grade include both the collection of copy (which is reporting) and the arrangement and revision of copy (which is sub-editing). I understand that the duty of reporting may in emergency fall to the lot of any member of the editorial staff.

The difference in the function of a "sub-editor-reporter" and a "sub-editor" is that while the first will expect reporting in his routine, the second will only undertake it occasionally.

At the time of his engagement, the plaintiff was third on the sub-editorial staff; at the time of his dismissal he had been the first member of that staff. His salary had been raised beyond the figure set down in the agreement. His duties had acquired a sub-editorial character. He was writing a proportion of the leaders. He controlled the editorial staff and prepared confidential reports on each of them for his employers.

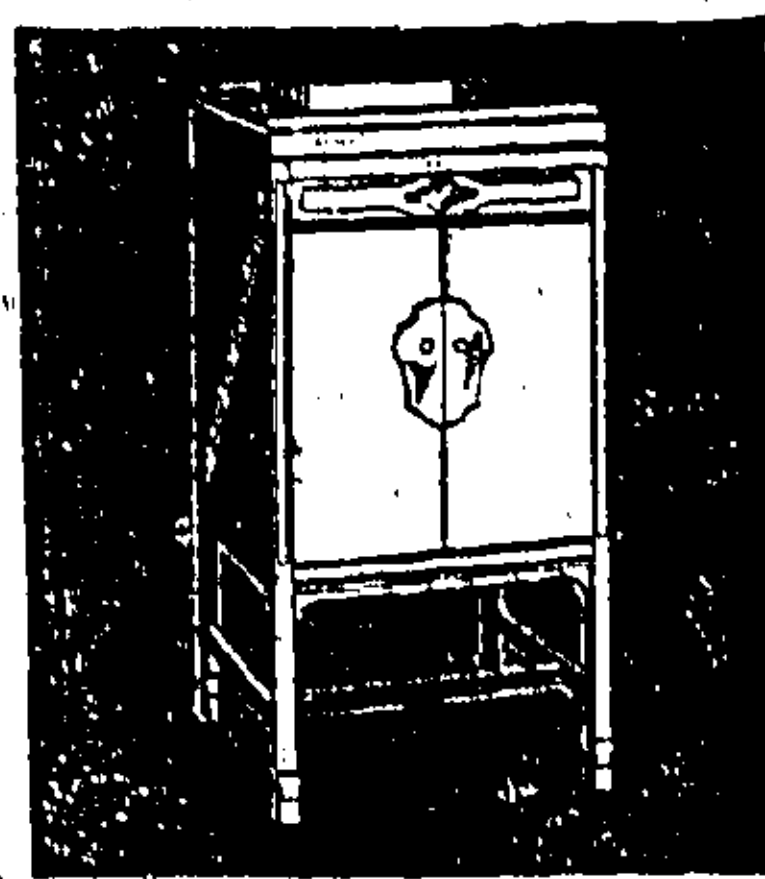
### New Contract Superseding the Old.

I am asked to infer as a fact that a new contract superseded the old from the moment when the plaintiff assumed duty in charge of the sub-editorial staff. And indeed there exists here material to support such a finding. The witnesses called are unanimous (including Mr. Burnett, who is principally interested in the defendant Company) on the point that in journalistic practice the line of demarcation is definitely drawn between the status of a "sub-editor-reporter" and that of a "sub-editor." I cannot, but give considerable weight to this evidence. And yet in the circumstances of the case my mind is led the other way. The problem is to decide whether the conduct of the parties can be rationally reconciled with the continuation of the agreement, or whether the abrogation of the agreement is necessarily to be concluded therefrom.

It appears to be a custom in the Colony for journalists to work under written agreements. All other members of the defendants' editorial staff have been so doing. If the plaintiff were employed informally as he claims to have been, he would be the only member of the staff so employed.

### A Significant Omission.

It was to be anticipated that if in the minds of these parties the written agreement had been abandoned, it would normally be at once replaced by another similar agreement. This omission is, to my mind, significant of an intention to maintain the first agreement. Further, the written contract contained a restrictive undertaking by the employee not to perform (without consent given) similar duties in the Colony on its termination.



Convenient

# TERMS

YOU have always wanted an Orthophonic Victrola in your home. Today, for a surprisingly reasonable down payment we will deliver the model which you select. There you can enjoy marvelous music as you pay for the instrument.

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S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.  
Chater Road.



It is not to be supposed that the defendant ever contemplated releasing the complainant from this undertaking.

Again, the contract entitled the employee in certain circumstances to the payment of his fare to England. I find no reason to suppose that when he took his seat as senior sub-editor it occurred to the plaintiff that he was then resigning his right to such a passage.

During the employment, the work changed and the payment of salary increased; but if these incidents were ever related by the parties to the original contract, I am satisfied that they operated in their minds possibly as variations of it (in which case the legal validity of the written contract remains) but never, in any sense as a new contractual beginning. Any new duties were akin to the old.

For the purpose of his employment, the new "sub-editor" was the old "sub-editor-reporter" writ large.

### Original Contract Not Rescinded.

While admitting that the difference in the status of the two offices might be considered by some jurists to go in part to the root of the original contract, I nevertheless believe that it was at all material times, the intention of these parties that the original contract should still function between them. That being so, in my opinion, the plaintiff's case fails.

The notice given to him was in accordance with his contract of employment.

In view, however, of the possibility of further proceedings in which the parties might be held to have entered into a contract of general hiring—I will add on the question of reasonable notice (which again is a question of fact) that after reading the authorities cited and after considering the evidence of Mr. Donaldson and other witnesses, and after making use of my own knowledge of local conditions, I am of opinion that three months is a reasonable notice to terminate a contract of general hiring of a sub-editor (or sub-editor-reporter) on a local editorial staff, provided that the employee has been recruited within the Colony.

On this point, I have not been referred to any previous decision of this Court. My judgment is for the defendant with costs.



KWANGSI ARMY'S  
LAST STAND.CAMPAIGN VIRTUALLY  
OVER?

## THE FIGHT FOR SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 10. Reports have come to hand stating that Liuchow, the last stronghold of the Kwangsi clique, has been captured by Hunanese troops under General Ho Chien. Li Tsung Jen and Pei Chung Hsi are said to be in Taiping, and are preparing to flee to Annam.

With the fall of Liuchow the anti-Kwangsi campaign is about completed. The Kwangsi army made a firm stand at Hanghsien, but had to abandon that city. Many units have capitulated to the invaders without any fighting what ever. From now on the task will be to scour the mountainous districts of Kwangsi for bandit remnants of the Kwangsi faction.

The new Kwangsi Provincial Government has been announced and is functioning in Wuchow. General Yu Tsao Puk is head of the civil administration of Kwangsi, and General Li Ming Shui is in charge of military affairs. Every Government post is now manned by a new official.

## THE SWATOW CAMPAIGN.

Swatow is still in the hands of the rebels. The Fukien army under General Chang Ching was badly shattered by Hsu King Tong's rebel troops, and the chief of staff was killed. But Canton is now sending a strong force to the East River and the campaign should be successfully completed in about a week.

Hsu King Tong's troops are preparing to evacuate Swatow and will fight their way up to Fukien by the Han River. Probably they will turn landward and disperse among the mountains.

Their demand for \$500,000 ransom for General Tang Yin Wah, a subordinate of General Chen Tsai Tzu, who was taken captive, is significant. When the fall of the city was imminent a week or so ago, the valuable captive was removed to Chaoyang for safety. But after the Fukienese troops had been defeated, the prisoner was brought back to the city in chains. The Canton Government is trying hard to secure the release of the General, but has refused to pay the sum demanded.

## ATTEMPTED REORGANISATION.

According to the vernacular Press, General Ho Chien, the Commander-in-Chief of the Hunanese army, has dispatched troops under Hsu Ke Hsiang and Wu Hsiang to garrison Wuchow so that the Nanking forces under Li Ming Shui and Yang Tang Fai may devote their full attention to the extermination of the remnants of the Kwangsi force. The Nanking troops are now advancing in three directions towards Pingnan, Yung hsien and Wutuan where the Kwangsi troops have rallied.

The third division of the Kwangsi forces under General Lui Woon Im is now at Kwiping pending reorganisation by General Li Ming Shui.

CLOSING IN ON  
NANNING.

(Nam Chung Pao).

Ho Chien's troops are attacking Liuchow and Sunchow, and attempting to join with the Nanking troops to attack Nanning. Troops under Fang Shih Seng are advancing along the north bank of the West River, and the Nanking troops along the south bank. The Hunanese troops under Chow Lan have arrived at Chungtu, and should occupy Liuchow very shortly.

DRAGON FESTIVAL IN  
CANTON.

## A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 10. Preparations are being made in Canton to celebrate the Dragon Festival on an elaborate scale. The whole city will be in fête, and general holiday has been proclaimed for the occasion. Aquatic performances, dragon boats races, fire crackers, and attendance at the joss houses, all have their part in the programme. The dragon boats are long, narrow crafts, manned by a hundred or more men. They are highly decorated and carry a god in the centre. A big drum is beaten to the music of the drummers, and the contestants are cheered on their way by the noise of fire crackers left off by their supporters.

TO PUT EVERYTHING  
RIGHT!MR. T. V. SOONG'S  
MISSION.BLAMING MARSHAL LI TSAI  
HSIN.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 10. Mr. T. V. Soong is expected in Canton tomorrow morning. The Nanking Finance Minister is to reorganise the financial system of the "Liang Kwang Provinces," and past methods will be thoroughly examined. Army expenditure will be drastically cut and money devoted to the reconstruction of the Province will be proportionately increased.

During Li Tsai Hsin's two years of administration in Kwangtung, military expenses came to \$4,000,000 per month, or about 80 per cent. of the total income of the Province. Each Division was then receiving \$350,000 a month, and the amount left over for all other purposes was only about \$1,400,000 a month. The present Canton regime is blaming Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, saying that not one single smoke stack has been erected during his term of office.

With the arrival of Mr. T. V. Soong far-reaching changes will be made and everything put right. Military expenses will be reduced to \$2,000,000 a month, of which the army will receive \$1,200,000, the other \$800,000 being for the Navy and the Aviation Department. The armies of the Province will be reduced to five *shih*, or divisions, and one mixed brigade. Thus \$2,800,000 will be saved for "the improvement of the Province."

## SCEPTICS!

According to the Nan Chung Kuo News Service however the general belief in Canton is that Mr. T. V. Soong's real purpose in making this trip is to float a loan of \$10,000,000 in Canton for the purpose of financing Chiang Kai Shek's war chest for his campaign against Feng Yu Hsiang. Another rumour states that Mr. T. V. Soong intends to borrow this amount from the Central Bank of China at Canton and will repay this loan by monthly instalments of \$800,000 from the Customs surplus of the Canton Customs House.

THE SUN YAT SEN  
UNIVERSITY.TROUBLESOME STUDENTS  
AND HASTY TEACHER.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 10. Trouble of a serious nature has arisen in Sun Yat Sen University, the student cadets having refused to take orders from the military staff. The trouble started when Mr. Tseng Sik Kwai, Vice-Commander of the student cadets, had two of them shut in a dark room for disobedience of orders. While they were locked up, Mr. Tseng telephoned to the Central Police Station, asking for a patrol of armed police to take the offenders to jail.

The other students were very angry, and called an impromptu meeting, at which they decided to request the University to intervene. Unless this demand be complied with, and Mr. Tseng removed from his post, they declare that they will refuse to take the final examination in military science.

The military staff of the University is solidly behind the Vice-Commander, and have issued a manifesto upholding his action. The manifesto also states that the students who are leading this rebellion have been instigated to do so by outside people with ulterior motives.

A representative has been sent to Shanghai to see Mr. Tai Chi Tao, the Chancellor, and Mr. Chu Chia Hua, Vice-Chancellor of the University to get their advice. The writer has been told that the majority of the teaching staff are of the opinion that Mr. Tseng acted hastily and over harshly, and they feel that he should not have telephoned to the Police.

Everything is quiet at the University and classes are going on as usual. But Mr. Tseng has left for Shanghai, and the trouble will be settled when the Vice-Chancellor returns to Canton in about a week's time.

COLONEL AND  
MAJOR.

## THE K.O.S.B. CASE.

"A MONSTROUS  
SUGGESTION."

Lieut.-Col. Comyn, Officer Commanding the 2nd Batta. K.O.S.B., was re-examined by Major Armitage at yesterday's sitting of the Court Martial upon Major Ogilvy who is facing charges of negligence while acting President of the Regimental Institute.

Colonel H. A. Stewart, the President, asserted that the *Daily Press* and probably the *South China Morning Post* contained certain inaccuracies in their reports of the trial on Friday last. These journals and, in addition, the *China Mail*, reported verbatim certain questions put by Major Miles and the answers given by Lieut.-Col. Comyn. These questions were recorded by the Judge Advocate as follows:—

(1)—Did you see the accused and did he tell you that to save the Regiment from the publicity of a long drawn out Court Martial, he was willing to plead guilty?

(2)—Did you at any time say to accused that you had seen the officer, whose name I wrote down, and whom you believed was going to be President at the Court Martial, and that you thought this would be the best thing to do (i.e., to plead guilty) as he would probably be reprimanded?

The answers, as reported in the *Daily Press*, were also recorded by the Judge Advocate.

## "No Such Implication."

At yesterday's sitting, Lieut.-Col. Comyn said he wished to amplify the answer he gave to the second question and went on to say that any suggestion that he tried to "square" anyone was monstrous.

The Court agreed that there was no such implication behind the question as put by Major Miles.

Witness was then asked by the prosecuting officer:—"Do you deny ever having said to the accused that it would be better to plead guilty as he would then probably only be reprimanded?—I advised the accused to plead guilty. At the same time I gave as my reason that I thought, if he did so, his sentence would be very light."

Lieut.-Col. Comyn questioned by the President with regard to the secret document referred to during the case, said that he went through a list with the Adjutant, but it was before going through the list that the document was known to be missing. That document was the first he asked for and was the only one he knew of at the time. It was not forthcoming and he asked the Adjutant about it. It was forthcoming after some delay.

## No Order Given.

Witness said he did not give an order for auditing the accounts because it was an entirely private matter between the company commander and his own office. It did not occur to witness that the words "other funds" contained in paragraph 7B of the King's Regulations and dealing with audits referred to company private accounts.

He was aware that these private accounts contained the men's money voluntarily subscribed. He agreed that every officer who kept any account of the men's money incurred a direct responsibility for such money. As to checking the stock of the P.R.I. he held the P.R.I. personally responsible.

## Satisfied With Accounts?

Witness went on to say that his satisfaction with the way the accounts were kept by the accused was based on his examination of the P.R.I. general account and on the remarks of the Audit Board.

His attention was drawn to the swill account and it was pointed out that the amounts stated as received varied. Witness said the amounts would depend upon the number of men messing. In reply to the President, witness said that by looking through the book it would have been easy to see that something was wrong.

Witness said he relied on the Audit Board to satisfy themselves on these points.

Asked whether he thought sufficient precautions had been taken to guard against fraud witness said that in the light of experience he did not.

## Statement Read Over.

After the tiffin adjournment, the Judge Advocate (Mr. Somerset Fitzroy) read over the notes he had taken of Col. Comyn's evidence. A few amendments and alterations to the notes were made at the suggestion of the witness, and, once at least, by requests of the President. Owing to inaudibility, however, our representative was unable to note the amendments.

Pte. Jas. Barnes said he was regimental operator in 1928. He received instructions to order films to provide two programmes weekly and, following the custom of his predecessor, ordered films from Pathé, Gaumont, and Hong Kong Amusement, Ltd.; the latter Company's films being more popular with the troops.

(Continued on next Column).

GOVERNMENT AND  
WATER SUPPLY.

## WHAT IS BEING DONE.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE  
GETTING TO WORK.

The special Water Emergency Committee appointed by H.E. the Governor holds its first meeting tomorrow. The Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. D. W. Tratman) is to preside and the other official members are the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Director of Public Works. All sections of the community are represented, and several prominent members of the shipping community have promised to serve.

The Committee's first business will be to appoint sub-committees to explore different aspects of the whole problem. The terms of reference impose no limitations, and subject to the approval of the Governor in Council emergency measures involving special expenditure will be undertaken on the Committee's recommendations.

There has been fairly heavy rain in the New Territories, and the steady supply from the Shing Mun River has alleviated the situation on the Peninsula.

We understand that rain-making ceremonial has been carried out in the New Territories, and all concerned are satisfied with the results.

The Tsun Wan scheme is also yielding about two million gallons a week. It is also hoped to bring water by the train from Tai-po, Sum-chun or possibly from the Shing Mun, where it flows under the railway at Tidal Cove.

## The Navy Helps.

The naval tug Cherub is at work bringing water by lighters from above Kowloon. The supply is chlorinated during the trip down and discharged into the tanks on the Praya. There are now about fifteen of these tanks in operation. The Naval authorities have offered the loan of the naval dry dock as a reservoir, and while the suggestion is being explored it is feared seepage would soon render the water brackish. The question of storing imported water is one that has to be carefully considered.

A really heavy downpour of at least ten inches spread over not more than a week is needed to fill the reservoirs. Occasional rain does little good as most of it is absorbed into the soil. What is required is sufficient to supply the nullahs and catchment area channels with big and continuous streams of water. The present measures are only palliatives, for it must be remembered that the Island consumes 4 million gallons a day and the Peninsula 3 millions a day. The real solution is rain and plenty of it. Meanwhile the Government will, if necessary, take very severe measures to conserve and to eke out the supply.

## Wash in the Sea!

A special appeal to save water is made, most of all in the matter of supervising servants who of themselves cannot be made to understand the situation, and by cutting down baths to a minimum and bathing in the sea. The minority who "simply must" have their two full baths a day, may get an unpleasant surprise if they do not fall into line. The pipe line from Kowloon will be finished by the end of the year and the bywash reservoir on the mainland about this time next year. The authorities have, of course, to remember that this is the "rainy season" and before so very long the dry season will be here.

## Don't Waste Water.

## "Dunned" for Cinema Films.

The selection of the programme was left to witness and an account was rendered to him monthly by the film companies. Witness, in turn, rendered the accounts to Corporal Hendry.

Witness knew that some of the bills were not paid and he informed Corporal Hendry of the fact and that he had been "dunned" four or five times.

With regard to two entertainments given at the C.O.'s house, witness ordered special films one of which, at the Quartermaster's request, was to be a "Felix" or a children's picture.

Cross-examined by Major Miles, witness said that an excuse, for non-payment of the accounts, was put forward by Hendry, and witness did not think it necessary to draw the P.R.I.'s attention to the non-payment as he thought it was entirely a matter for the P.R.I.'s clerk. The case was adjourned until this morning.

## ROUND THE COURTS.

FIGHTING AT STREET  
FOUNTAINS.CENTRAL MAGISTRACY  
CASES.

A number of cases arising out of the water shortage were heard by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday. Three Chinese charged with fighting at a street fountain were a fined \$3 each, the Magistrate remarking that they must keep the peace over this difficult matter.

## TIT FOR TAT!

A Chinese charged with stealing two tins from a water queue, told the court that his tins were stolen when he left them at the fountain to attend to some other business. "So I took his," he continued blandly.

The Magistrate remarked that he believed him and while dismissing him with a caution warned him that he must not do it again, as it made it awkward for somebody else.

ACCUSED POLICE OF  
ASSAULT.

The case in which a young Chinese was charged with assaulting a Chinese constable at a street fountain in Stanley Street, was concluded before Major C. Willson. The defendant accused the police of unnecessary violence whilst in custody. Inspector Murphy remarked that there was no doubt that after the constable and defendant had been separated by an Indian Sikh, the constable went for the defendant again with his truncheon. The Magistrate discharged the defendant saying that he believed him to have acted in self-defence, and added that the constable should have shown more tact.

## CORKAGE!

A Chinese woman charged with failing to pay 20 cents duty on two bottles of brandy was ordered by Mr. E. W. Hamilton to pay treble duty amounting to 60 cents. She was allowed to keep her brandy which she said had been given to her by a friend in Canton.

## AN INGENIOUS EXCUSE.

Charged with stealing a cat, a Chinese told the Court that he found it on a staircase and kicked it to see if it would move. The Magistrate asked him if he would like to be kicked to see if he moved? Defendant was discharged with a caution as the owner of the cat could not be found.

## AT KOWLOON MAGISTRACY.

## MORE WATER TROUBLE.

At Kowloon Magistracy, before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, a number of Chinese were convicted of tampering with fire hydrants, and fined \$5 each or eight days' hard labour.

Sub-Inspector James and an officer of the Water Department prosecuted and said that considerable damage had been done.

A representative of the P.W.D. told his Worship that repairs to the hydrants cost the Government \$25 per day. The hydrants were operated by ramming sticks into the ball valve.

## ASSAULTED WITH A MUG.

A Chinese woman pleaded guilty to a charge of hitting a girl over the head with an enamel mug. She was fined \$10 and ordered to sign a bond of \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months. Defendant said that she asked the girl to draw a mug of water and the girl refused. She then hit her.

"A CASE OF INTOLERABLE  
HARDSHIP."

The three Chinese women who were charged with kidnapping a girl from Kowloon and selling her into a brothel were discharged. It was pointed out that although the money was paid it was given to the girl, who, without any pressure, had handed the money to the kidnappers.

Speaking of the actions of the defendants in being instrumental in having the girl sold to a brothel, his Worship said that the case was one of intolerable hardship, but his Court was not one of morals and sentiment.

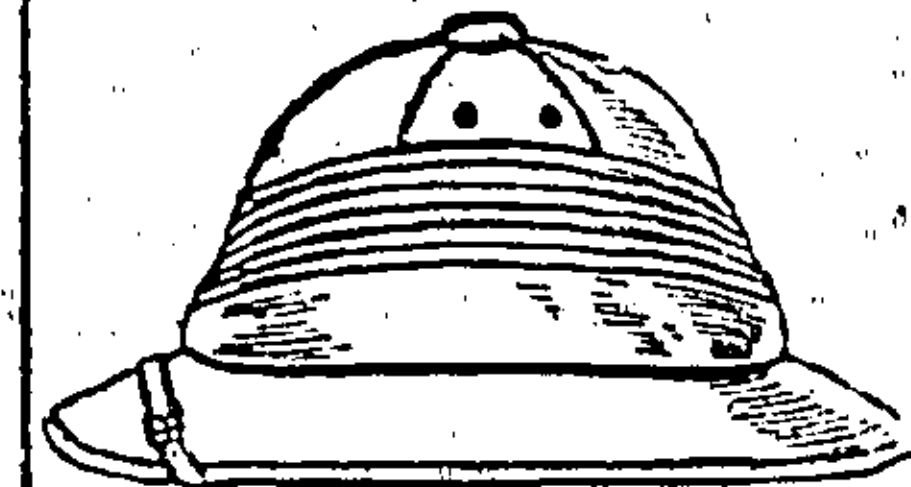
Mr. H. R. Butters of the S.C.A. prosecuted on behalf of the defendant, while Mr. D. H. Blake was for the defendants.

## HE LOOKED SILLY.

A Chinese was convicted on charges of driving a lorry without a license and without the owner's consent. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$20 and remarked that the defendant looked silly and should be kept under observation. Sub-Inspector E. MacWalter told the Magistrate that defendant took the lorry out of the garage and had only gone 15 yards when he collided with a hand truck laden with buckets of fresh water.

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SUN HELMETS  
in reliable qualities

White Drill Covering on Cork Bodies,  
Guaranteed Sun and Rain proof and  
made by well-known British Manufacturers.

Prices: \$10.50, \$12.50, \$14.50 to \$20.00

HAWKE'S  
SUN HELMETS  
for  
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A COLUMBIA RECORD BY  
HIS MAJESTY THE KINGTHE SPEECH OF HIS MAJESTY  
AT THE OPENING CEREMONY  
OF THE TYNE BRIDGE.

The record is a living thing—The vibrant tones of The King's voice are recorded with a realism that will reveal a new understanding of His Majesty's magnetic personality.

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FREEZERS

—ARE EASILY MANIPULATED  
AND ARE MADE IN SEVERAL  
CONVENIENT SIZES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

PHONE C. 4567.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

## WATER SUPPLY TO LAUNCHES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, commencing on 12th INSTANT, WATER SUPPLIES TO LAUNCHES will be available from the TANK on the WATER FRONT at KENNEDY TOWN Opposite Davis Street from 8 A.M.—6 P.M. DAILY.

CONSUMERS Must Obtain TICKETS from the TREASURY, Costing 50 CENTS PER 500 GALLONS, and Present Them to the METER READER at the TANK.

HAROLD T. OREASY, Water Authority.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Hong Kong, 10th June, 1929. [7929]

## THE HONG KONG IRON MINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, the 21st JUNE, 1929, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED From TUESDAY, 18th JUNE, to FRIDAY, 21st JUNE (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary.  
Hong Kong, 31st May, 1929. [7930]

## THE HONG KONG IRON MINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE HONG KONG IRON MINING CO., LTD., will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, the 21st JUNE, 1929, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary.  
Hong Kong, 31st May, 1929. [7931]

AND NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that should the said Resolution be passed a Further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 12.30 P.M. at the Same Place on the 12th DAY of JULY, 1929, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors and confirming if thought fit as a Special Resolution the above-mentioned Resolution.

A Further Resolution will be proposed at the Second Meeting for the Appointment of a Liquidator or Liquidators for the purpose of such Winding Up and fixing his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary.  
Hong Kong, 31st May, 1929. [7931]

## ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, STANLEY.

THE COLLEGE has vacated its Premises at PROSPECT PLACE and PORTLAND. The NEW TEL. NO. at STANLEY is C. 8264.

MR. LI HOI TUNG, c/o BANKER & CO., BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, is kindly Representing the College in the TOWN.

MISS M. THOMSON & Co., YORK BUILDING, are the Treasurers and Business Agents. Enquiries may be made at either of these Addresses.

F. A. BRITTON, Acting Warden.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th JUNE, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th JUNE to 3rd JULY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., General Managers.  
Hong Kong, 24th May, 1929. [7939]

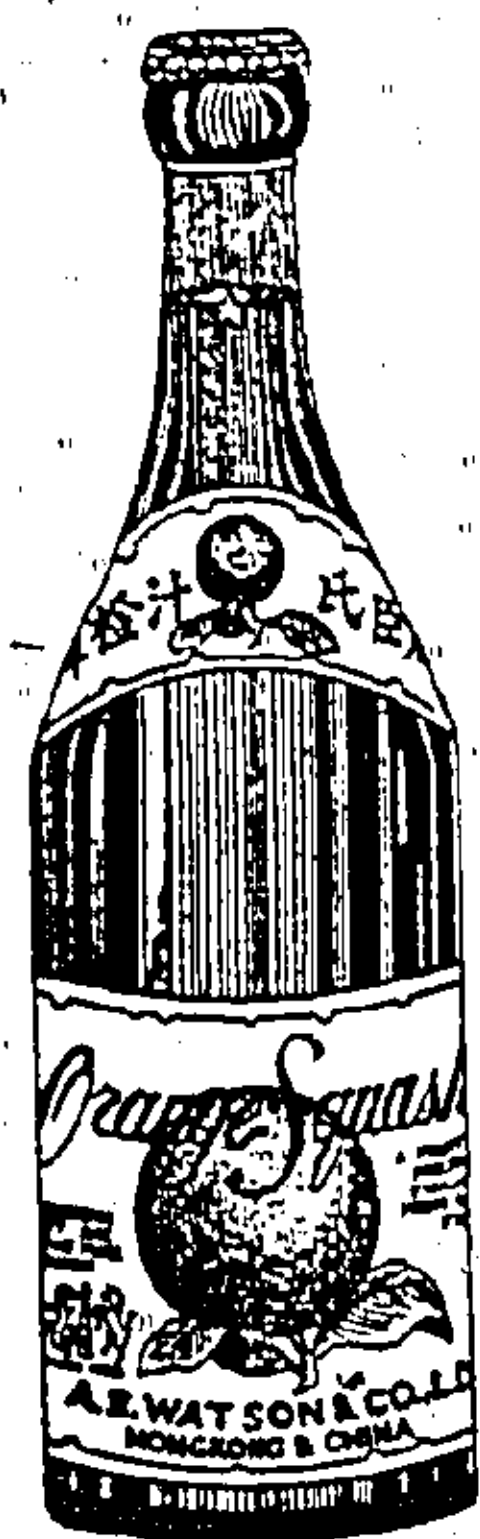
## ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Carpenters, Caulkers, Plasterers, Painters and Scrapers, and Plumbers to H.M. DOCKYARD, Hong Kong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of CHIEF CONSTRUCTION, H.M. DOCKYARD, Hong Kong, and should be submitted and returned as indicated in Tender Form. Not Later Than NOON on MONDAY, JUNE 17th, 1929.

S. B. TUCKER, Chief Constructor.

## ORANGE SQUASH



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## CALIFORNIAN ORANGES

This Squash is made from Ripe Fruit; Pure Cane Sugar and Aerated Water only is added, resulting in a Perfect Beverage.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., LIMITED.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. C. 436. TEL. C. 436.

## NOTICE.

THE Underigned is prepared to consider OFFERS to Purchase the following Properties—

SECTION C of MARINE LOT 243 (Nos. 5 and 6, PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN, Godown).  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 55 (Shipyards).  
SUBSECTION 1 of SECTION A of SHAUKI-WAY INLAND LOT 482 (Nos. 219-227, Odd Nos., MAIN STREET, SHAUKI-WAY WEST).

Particulars may be obtained on Application at the TREASURY, or to the CROWN SOLICITOR at the Courts of Justice.

(Sd.) C. McI. MESSER, Colonial Treasurer.  
21st May, 1929. [7916]

## "PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation.

Five-Roomed and Six-Roomed APARTMENTS.

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## PRIVATE GARAGES TO LET.

Situate at the Rear of PEAK MANSIONS. Separate Compartments including Light and Water.

Apply to—  
J. CREDIT FONCIER, D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th Floor, French Bank Building.

## TO LET.

"DURBAR HOUSE," No. 11, CAMERON ROAD, KOWLOON.

Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

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WHY Continue to suffer when POO ON HERBS are within your reach—Pimples, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other "Wonders" of "Drugs," "Fancy" Chinese Herbs.

POO ON HERBS CO., 88, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

TEL. C. 5002

## WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6 p.m., stated:—

Pressure remains highest to the east of Japan and relatively low over China generally.  
Local Forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate, cloudy, some local showers.

## Save Water

## WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The marriage of Dr. DOUGLAS JAMES VALENTINE, Kowloon Hospital, to NINA EMILY NICHOLSON, en route to Hong Kong per s.s. *Empress of Russia* will take place at the Registrar's Office on June 17. No invitations are being sent. A Reception will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel, Roof Garden, at 4 p.m. to which all friends will be cordially welcomed. [448]

The marriage of Miss VICTORIA EDITH MANNING and Mr. WALTER NAFF will take place at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday, June 22 at 3.30 p.m. No cards will be issued, but all friends are cordially invited. Reception at 34, Hutton Road, Hong Kong. [7923]

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street, Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 451.  
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

## The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JUNE 11, 1929.

## LABOUR'S GOVERNMENT.

The Labour Government is now in being, and the only really remarkable feature of the new situation is the silence of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.

The expected Liberal revival did not materialise; the party is larger than it was, but the result of the recent battle must be regarded by the Liberals as a bitter disappointment.

However, the "Welsh Wizard" is not the sort of man to stay quietly where he is put, and we may expect to hear of or from him as soon as Parliament assembles, if not before. Meanwhile he is keeping strangely silent—which is not to say he is not thinking quite a lot. Press comments, as cabled by Reuters, show that the return of Labour to office is regarded without either fear or trepidation.

"Socialism in our time" is the slogan of the Independent Labour Party, not of the larger Labour Party of which Mr. MACDONALD is the head. The Prime Minister, in a statement broadcast from the London radio station, has thanked the country for the confidence shown in himself and his followers, and hopes the nation will "quietly and busily go on with its task of industrial recovery and expansion."

Such development—if it goes on—will greatly assist the Government in its efforts to deal with the unemployment problem, in fact recovery and expansion of industry would solve that problem, but unfortunately the matter is not likely to be so easily disposed of.

All three parties recognised the serious and urgent character of the unemployment issue. The Conservatives were rather disposed to leave things to adjust themselves, believing that the gradual improvement of trade would automatically relieve the situation. The Liberals favoured a plan of road-making and bridge-building, believing that improved communications would lead to improved trade, thus gradually absorbing the labour temporarily engaged on these relief-works.

The Labour plan is to undertake some such similar measures to meet immediate exigencies, and to increase the payments of unemployed relief and old-age pensions, but to go very much further as soon as details are worked out—and assuming a majority in the House of Commons which will approve the plan. The following is an official statement of the Labour policy, as set forth recently by Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON, secretary of the party:—

"First, we want to secure to every member of the community standards of life and employment which are necessary to a healthy, independent, self-respecting existence."

"Second, we propose to convert industry step by step, and with due regard to the special needs and varying circumstances of different occupations, from the sordid struggle for private gain into co-operative undertakings, carried on for the service of the community and under its control."

"Third, we would extend rapidly and widely those forms of social provision—education, public health, housing, pensions, care of the sick, maintenance during unemployment—in the absence of which the individual is the slave of economic chance and the slave of his environment."

"Fourth, we intend to adjust taxation in such a way as to secure due provisions being made for the maintenance and improvement of the organisation and technique of industry. The surplus of wealth created by social effort should be applied by society for the good of all."

"Fifth, it is our aim to establish throughout the world, peace, freedom and justice, by removing from among the nations the root causes of international disputes; by securing the settlement of disputes by conciliation and all-in arbitration; by renouncing war as an instrument of national policy; by disarmament; by political and economic co-operation through the League of Nations and by mutual agreements with those States which have not yet become members of the League."

Here, in brief, is the whole programme of the party which is now in office, and there is little in it to which Liberals can logically take exception. The two parties can find much common ground, if they so desire, but whether Mr. LLOYD GEORGE will give or withhold his support to Labour at a critical moment remains to be seen. If he is the really big man his admirers represent him to be, he will; if he is the crafty schemer and self-seeker his enemies say he is, he will not. Time will show.

At this long distance from Britain and her domestic problems, it is only natural that we should be particularly interested in the new Ministers responsible for handling foreign and colonial affairs. The former will have to deal with Anglo-Chinese problems, among a host of others, and the latter with matters relating to this Colony—in addition to a score more. Both men, then, are likely to figure in events having either a direct or indirect bearing upon the prosperity of Hong Kong. In Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON Britain has a Foreign Minister who is likely to follow very closely the lines laid down by his leader during his brief term of administration at the Foreign Office. The general policy of the Labour Party in regard to foreign affairs is to maintain friendly relations. "Our policy can only be one of peace," declared Mr. MACDONALD recently in discussing the general subject of foreign policy. Alliances, understandings, and other entanglements are not favoured, but free and independent friendly co-operation between nations is hoped for. Labour regards the League of Nations as the best means of promoting international understanding, and would apply the "spirit of Locarno" to all negotiations with all foreign countries. How far—if at all—the Labour Government will depart from the Conservative policy in regard to China is a question which will arouse very great interest in both countries. Ministers, of course, act very largely on the advice of the permanent officials in their respective Departments. Mr. HENDERSON will have placed before him facts and figures concerning Chinese affairs which may surprise him, and cause him to hasten slowly in dealing with Anglo-Chinese problems. By all means let the "spirit of Locarno" permeate the atmosphere in which these discussions go on, but let it not blind those engaged in them to certain obvious and all-important peculiarities of Chinese politics. Curiously, in an interview with Mr. HENDERSON which has been just cabled, no reference is made to Far Eastern affairs, the Minister not going beyond Russia on one side, and the United States on the other in his brief survey of world politics.

## The appointment of Mr. SIDNEY WEBB to the post of Colonial Secretary does not suggest any particularly interesting possibilities.

After two years as a clerk in the War Office, Mr. WEBB worked for ten years in the Department over which he now presides. He resigned that position nearly forty years ago, and may find it interesting to compare conditions in the Colonial Office then and now, noting the improvements—if any. Mr. WEBB is a recognised authority on matters pertaining to local government, but whether his expert knowledge of this important subject can or will be applied to the work he is now called upon to do is doubtful. Local government at home is not the same thing as local government abroad, and we suspect Mr. WEBB has been put where he is because no other place could be found for him—not because of any keen interest he has in Colonial affairs. The same thing applies to Mr. GEORGE LANSBURY, a sturdy Radical of the old school, with little sympathy for what he regards as the timidity of Mr. MACDONALD and his immediate circle. Mr. LANSBURY has been included in the Cabinet not because they wanted him, but because some representative of the forward wing of the Labour movement simply had to be in the Cabinet. The right hon. member for Bow has a very fine record as a clean and sturdy democratic fighter. An earnest Churchman, a lifelong abstainer, and non-smoker, he is precisely not the man one would expect to see. Strong and active, with a voice like thunder and a wonderful way with him in handling hecklers, GEORGE LANSBURY has been in the forefront of every political battle for the last forty years, and he has a following in the rank and file of the Labour movement which RAMSAY MACDONALD used to have, but has no longer.

Commissioner of Works Mr. LANSBURY is in the Cabinet, though not precisely of it, but by virtue of his office will be in a position to "ginger up" the more slow-going of his colleagues. The Independent Labour Party is a sort of unofficial pacemaker for Mr. MACDONALD's party, and among other things the I.L.P. advocates negotiations with the Nationalist Government for the withdrawal of all British forces from Chinese territories and waters, the return to China of the concession areas, and "the abrogation of all extorted privileges." We can only hope that Mr. LANSBURY will be very careful in "stimulating" his Cabinet colleagues when they are discussing Chinese affairs.

## News and Views.

One case of small-pox and one of enteric, both Chinese, were reported over the week-end.

The interesting film showing scenes of the funeral of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen will be screened during all performances at the World Theatre from to-day to Thursday.

Mr. Braudie of the Hong Kong Telephone Company living at No. 19, Humphreys Buildings reports to the Water Police Station that his wallet containing two \$10 notes was stolen from his bedroom during the hours of 10.30 p.m. on Sunday and 6 a.m. yesterday morning.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. in London, will enter its new offices in Leadenhall-street shortly with an all-male staff. It was stated that the company was simply returning to a pre-war practice. Women had gradually been displaced by men as vacancies occurred, and there were now only four women on the staff.

The first air "tramp" arrived at Croydon Aerodrome recently, after flying through the night across Europe from Berlin, picking up freight and mails at various points in Germany. The aeroplane will in future leave Berlin at 2 o'clock every morning and call at Hanover, Essen, Düsseldorf, and Cologne, picking up mails, and freight for London, 10.15. Mails scheduled to arrive at Croydon at 10.15 each night will thus be delivered in London by noon the following day.

## "Total Loss" Paid by Lloyds.

Fourteen-year-old Richard Levy is a wise sailor. His fine steam-yacht is at the bottom of the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, but to compensate for his loss Lloyd's have sent him a cheque for £8. Richard demanded that Lloyd's insure his ship after he had lost his first model a few minutes after its launching. Lloyd's agreed to insure his ship against loss, damage by collision, or salvage for £8. 7d. for a period of twelve months. Richard's insured boat suffered the same fate as his first toy ship. Several Lloyd's experts visited the pond and tried to salvage the vessel, but when all hopes were frustrated, Richard was repaid for his loss.

## Mr. Sidney Webb.

Mr. Sidney Webb, the new Colonial Secretary is probably the only holder of that post who has visited Hong Kong, having been here ten years ago on a short visit while on his way to Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Webb were prominent members of the Fabian Society in its early days when Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Bernard Shaw were already enthusiastic leaders of the Socialist movement. The Webbs are recognised experts on questions of local government, particularly the Poor Law, on which subjects they have written extensively. Under a somewhat thin disguise Mr. and Mrs. Webb were unkindly criticised in one of Wells' pre-war political novels, just after the other left the Fabian Society. Mr. Webb, who began his career in the Civil Service, and is now seventy years old, was President of the Board of Trade in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's first Administration. Since then he has retired from active politics and is not at present a member of the House of Commons. He will presumably receive a peerage, far better earned than the distinctions held by most members of the upper House.

## A Stupid Policeman.

At the present time, when the need for economy in the use of water is being stressed everywhere in the Colony, any wanton and deliberate waste of drinkable liquid should be regarded as a criminal offence. We all know the hard lot of the thousands of Chinese families who are compelled to wait all day at street-fountains to procure bare drinking water. The sight of hundreds of buckets lined up in every street in the Chinese districts to await a turn at the fountain is indeed pathetic. The plight of those who go with a "jam tin" to nullahs for water should invoke the compassionate sympathy of those in more fortunate circumstances, but there are still in Hong Kong some people who fail to realize the necessity for economy, or to realise the criminality of deliberate and wanton waste. We have in mind an incident witnessed by one of our reporters yesterday morning at a street fountain in Tung Lung Lane. A few minutes before ten o'clock, which is the hour when the supply is turned off, our representative saw a Chinese constable deliberately upsetting bucket after bucket of water just drawn from the tap. Whatever the owners of the buckets may have done to merit censure or punishment, there can be no justification at a time like this for such wanton waste. The constable behaved as if he were a footballer out for practice, and the buckets for water placed there for his amusement.

## Wanton Waste of Water.

Our representative noticed that while this "football practice" was going on, two or three women were protesting. One of these was promptly seized and the constable picked up a few of the buckets he had wantonly emptied, prepared to march the unfortunate woman off to the police-station. We are not concerned with the woman's offence, if any, but we consider the officer's action in deliberately causing the waste of a large quantity of good water should be brought to the notice of the authorities. Our representative made a report of the incident at the No. 2 Police Station. The "football" display was extremely tactless, as it took place in the sight of hundreds of Chinese who were waiting to procure water from a source which was exasperatingly slow. For a constable to deliberately upset many buckets of water in the sight of people who have to wait many hours for a couple of buckets is an act which, to say the least, is very thoughtless. To say nothing of the bad example thus set. We can only hope that as the authorities have the number of the constable concerned steps will be taken to make him realize his foolishness in acting as he did. Representatives of law and order are expected to set a good example to citizens, not a bad one, and a policeman should be the first to lose his temper in these trying times, but the last, and most level-headed.

## Names of New Sloops.

As the result of the recent "gesture" of the United States on the subject of disarmament, people interested in the Royal Dockyards are beginning to wonder whether expected developments are likely to affect the warship building programmes for the financial year which opened on April 1. The provision made in the Navy Estimates gives promise for all the three principal home yards of a year as prosperous as anyone could hope for in the circumstances; but experience has shown that the Estimates are not an absolutely reliable guide as to the work that will be carried out during the year. For this reason some satisfaction will be found in the announcement that the two sloops which are to be commenced at Devonport shortly are to bear the names Penance and Hastings. Having chosen the names, the Admiralty evidently intend that the sloops shall really be built. It is an interesting fact that the three last cruisers laid down at Devonport bear Westcountry names—the Cornwall, Devonshire, and Exeter—and it is in accordance with the fitness of things that, as one of the new sloops is to be given the name of a Westcountry town, she should be built at the Westcountry yard. The Admiralty at one time were not so considerate in these matters, as is shown by the fact that the former Cornwall was built at Pembroke, and the former Devonshire at Chatham. Nowadays the naming of warships is governed by a system under which sloops are to take the names of old seaports; hence the choice of Penance and Hastings.

## Looking Back 25 Years.

The Victoria Recreation Club's Aquatic Season opens to-day with a series of competitions, commencing at 4.30 p.m. The Committee of the Club request the pleasure of the ladies of Hong Kong at the Club Enclosure, Austin Road, Kowloon, and the Secretary's launch will leave Blake Pier at 4 p.m. to convey spectators and competitors to the Club premises. Entries are as follows:—

4.30 p.m. . . . Two Lengths Handicap. The first two in each heat to swim in the final.

Heat 1.  
H. C. Austin . . . . . owes 2 seconds  
P. M. Remedios . . . . . " 6 "  
G. B. Macdonald . . . . . " 8 "  
C. Humphreys . . . . . " 9 "  
R. C. Wicheil . . . . . " 13 "  
N. H. Alves . . . . . " 14 "

Heat 2. "Go"  
J. Cronin . . . . . owes 2 seconds  
M. Humphreys . . . . . " 6 "  
H. J. Gidley . . . . . " 8 "  
A. W. Barros . . . . . " 12 "  
J. Millar . . . . . " 14 "  
R. Lapsley . . . . . " 14 "

Heat 3. "Go"  
T. C. Swaby . . . . . owes 6 seconds  
J. M. Gidley . . . . . " 8 "  
M. Rozz Pareira . . . . . " 8 "  
J. A. S. Alves . . . . . " 9 "  
A. J. V. Ribeiro . . . . . " 11 "  
J. Wicheil . . . . . " 13 "  
—Hong Kong Daily Press, June 11, 1904.

## Looking Back 50 Years.

We hear that the Customs people at Canton were rather "sold" on the up trip on Monday last of the river steamer Kinshan. It appears that the Customs officials had certain information that some opium was on board and in readiness to be thrown overboard at certain places in the river, to be afterwards picked up by boats specially there for that purpose; and to intercept this opium and capture it before arriving at its destination, eight officials embarked in dirty fishing-boats—thinking thus the more effectually to throw the smugglers off their guard—and attempted to board the steamer below the second bar, but the first boat, forgetting to give any signal to the vessel, was passed without notice, whilst the second boat upon showing the revenue flag was, with some difficulty got alongside and by this time, owing to the very strong flood tide it was impossible to wait for the first boat to make the steamer. The officers who succeeded in boarding the steamer, although not successful in making the seizure, appeared to be very pleased to leave their dirty boat in spite of their disappointment. We understand that one of the officers used some very strong language with respect to what the Customs would do to the Kinshan for not waiting the other boat's arrival, but later on he appeared to calm down. The other boat had not arrived at Canton when the Kinshan left yesterday morning, and it is supposed that the missing officers are fishing for the opium that "was" thrown overboard.—Hong Kong Daily Press, June 11, 1878.



## FENG TO MAKE A STAND?

A WITHDRAWAL TO TUNGKUAN.  
THE RECALCITRANTS.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 10.

Advices from the Military Headquarters are that Feng Yu Hsiang has decided to defend Tungkwang, where strong defensive works were recently erected. Liu Yu Fan, a prominent Kuomintang supporter, is alleged to have prevented Feng's troops from entering Kansu. Many subordinate generals of Feng are greatly dissatisfied with Feng for his reported alliance with the Soviet Government.

## Aeroplanes Active.

Three aeroplanes have been detailed from Hankow to Tungkwang to observe the disposition of Feng's troops, and to destroy the defensive works.

Ho Ying Ching has telegraphed to Ho Cheng Chun saying that there is no doubt as to the sincerity of Han Fu Chu and Shih Yu San's "turnover."

The total number of Feng Yu Hsiang's troops is said to be about 160,000. About 60,000 are in Tungkwang, 30,000 outside Tungkwang, 20,000 in Ninghsia, and the rest in Lanchowfu.

The machinery of the arsenal at Kungshien has been removed to Hwanshan by Feng's orders.

## HAN FU CHU REPEATS HIS LOYALTY.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 10.

A conference was held at Chengchow by Ho Yao Tsu and Chien Ta Chun (Chiang Kai Shek's representatives) with Han Fu Chu and Shih Yu San.

Han and Shih reiterated their support of the Central Government, and asked the delegates to request the Government for funds to maintain their troops.

A representative of Sun Liang Cheng was also present at the meeting. The representative stated that Sun had also decided to submit to the Central Government.

According to another report the negotiations were most satisfactory. Ho Yao Tsu, Chien Ta Chun and Fang Chen Wu left Chengchow on the morning of the 8th to return to Nanking. Han Fu Chu has detailed Ma Hung Kwei as his representative to interview Chiang Kai Shek.

## THE MANCHURIAN ATTITUDE.

NEUTRALITY FAVOURED FOR THE PRESENT.

(NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.)

SHANGHAI, June 10.

The Manchurian leaders, including Chang Hsueh Liang, Chang Tso Hsiang and Wen Fu Lin, will hold a special conference tomorrow to discuss a number of important resolutions in connection with the present situation.

In view of the present complications, General Chang Hsueh Liang is said to favour a neutral stand for the time being, although it is thought his sympathies are with the Central Government.

He suggests that no Fengtze troops be sent inside the Great Wall at present, in order to avoid a possible misunderstanding with General Yen Hsi Shan.

Meantime General Chang is keeping a sharp outlook on the activities of the Communists in the Three Eastern Provinces, as a precaution against possible reprisals for the recent raid on the Russian Consulate at Harbin.

A vernacular report adds that as revenge for the raid on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin, the Soviet authorities have detailed Red troops to besiege all Chinese consulates in Russia and have ordered the evacuation of Chinese residents and merchants.

The Russian Consul at Harbin is said to have fled, in disguise.

## ENTERPRISE OF AMERICA.

THREAT TO WORLD MARKETS.

FRENCH "REPRISAL" SUGGESTED.

(United Press.)

Paris, June 10.

In the mind of Europe, the eagle has given way as a symbol of the United States to an octopus, with grasping arms gathering in industries and commerce from everywhere in the world. Europe is frankly afraid of the American economic domination of the rest of the world, and the recent discussion at Geneva of an economic United States of Europe is only a logical outcome of that fear.

The telephone and electric power systems of Spain, the cheap-car motor industries of Germany and France, the fuel oil distributing systems of most of Europe and the moving picture industries of many countries on the Continent have already passed into the hands of Americans or are dependent upon American capital.

## Pessimistic Views.

Europe is now wondering what step will be next in the American scheme of world industrial domination. Many pessimistic economists see the day when the United States will have become the factory of the world, a gigantic industrial trust which will have gathered within the American borders complete control of the world's industrial production.

They contend that another half century will see America so firmly entrenched that the rest of the world will need to buy its industrial necessities from America. The rest of the world will be allowed to produce only the de-luxe products and articles which require skilled workmanship and bring only small profits.

The recent strengthening of the American tariff wall by the House in Washington, was taken as additional evidence that America's domination has reached such a point that she no longer fears a world combine against her.

France was especially hard hit by the tariff increases, especially in the basic industries of her de-luxe trade, perfumes, women's gloves, printed cottons, jewellery and porcelain. All were increased from 10 to 40 per cent.

## United States of Europe.

M. Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Labour and one of the outstanding French economists and industrialists, is father of the idea of organising a United States of Europe as an economic fortress to bear its fire on America.

He sounds the warning that if America is allowed to continue her policy of dumping manufactured goods on Europe, the rest of the world will be economic slaves of America inside of another generation.

He points out that America today buys ore in Spain, ships it to America for treatment and ships back finished products to Spanish ports still underselling Spanish manufacturers. The same thing happens in France with leather, and is going on in other European countries.

M. Loucheur has advocated for five years an economic U.S. of Europe, but has found the barriers of language, national jealousies and traditions to be almost insurmountable. He contends that if European continental countries will establish a policy of free trade among themselves, each country favouring a basic industry which is allowed to prosper by other countries, the U.S. of Europe will thus be strong enough to challenge America in world markets.

## BANK WINS A CASE.

CLERGYMAN'S DEPOSIT NOT "FORGOTTEN."

Judgment with costs was given in the King's Bench Division for Lloyd's Bank in the action brought by Mr. James Ley Douglas, a solicitor, of Market Harborough, executor of the Rev. G. C. Fenwick, of Bloston Manor, Leicestershire, who died in 1893.

Mr. Douglas claimed payment of £3,500, the balance of a sum deposited at the Birmingham branch of the bank in 1893.

The defence was that the money had been repaid prior to 1873. Mr. Justice Roche, giving judgment, said that it was impossible to believe that Mr. Fenwick knowingly allowed the money to lie in the bank, and he was unable to believe that the bank had so completely forgotten about the deposit. He held that the money was repaid before 1873.







# Money and Markets

## HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other foodstuffs were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Red Seal	86.00
Green Seal, No. 3	85.50
Blue Seal, No. 3	85.00
Hung Sa Ngai	7.00
Hung Sheng Kut	7.10
Broken, Blue Seal	6.30
Broken, Green Seal	6.40
Granulated, No. 1	3.75
Granulated, Green Seal	3.80
No. 1	5.90
Glutinous, Broken	6.72
Glutinous, Granulated	6.15

### Miscellaneous.

Granulated sugar, No. 18	320.00
Granulated sugar, No. 24	320.00
Canned Seal's Meat	45.00
Dried Yellow Fungus	230.00
Red Melon Seeds	25.00
Black Melon Seeds	15.80
Barley	23.00
Soy Bean	6.80
Sago	8.50
Aniseed	15.40
Dried Mushroom, Superior	320.00

## CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Stocks for brown sugar are short and prices are higher. Chinese brown sugar from the country districts is being sold at about 17 per picul.

Large arrivals of foreign flour from Hong Kong and Chinese flour from Shanghai are reported but demand is still limited and prices are low.

Today (Tuesday) being the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival, the custom houses in Canton, Kowloon, Samshui and other ports take a holiday.

Several silk flatures in Nanhai and Shantou districts closed down some months ago on account of losses. Nearly all of them have, however, re-opened as the present crop is promising.

The rice market in Hong Kong is steady and prices especially for Siam rice have advanced by about thirty cents per picul owing to short arrivals. The rice market in Canton remains dull.

The Canton shoe making industry is going through a very hard time and the market for foreign leather has been quiet. Most of the leather used by local shoe makers comes from Canada and Japan.

The canvas industry has been doing well during recent years and imports from Japan and Britain have been considerably reduced. Besides supplying Kwangtung, large quantities are exported to Malaya for overseas Chinese.

The market for Chinese silk in the United States is still dull and prices remain low, owing to over supplies of Japanese silk. In Canton, very few transactions are being made by foreign merchants and prices are still falling.

The banknotes of the Central Bank of China are gradually recovering as the political situation clears. Recently, they were quoted at over ninety per cent. of their nominal value and in some shops, the notes are accepted at face value.

Since the anti-Japan boycott was lifted, large quantities of Japanese sheet brass and copper have been imported. The market for similar Chinese goods has been affected and prices have dropped. The current price for Japanese sheet copper is about eighty dollars per picul and for the Chinese article seventy dollars.

Business at the cinema houses has been on the decline this year and about four picture palaces have closed. Canton has about a dozen cinemas and until the present troubles they were doing fairly well. The main cause of the decline is said to be the monopoly of foreign pictures at certain theatres, and the fact that Chinese pictures are becoming less popular.

## INDIAN MERCHANTS IN LONDON.

### ATTITUDE OF EXCHANGES.

### MEMBERSHIP NOT REFUSED.

The reference to the admission of Indians to London trade organisations and mercantile exchanges, made by Sir Stephen Demetriadi at the dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce recently, has brought before the public a question which is of considerable importance, though not of very wide application.

At present only one Indian merchant is a member of any of the great London organisations, which control the dealing in Indian commodities, and not more than three or four firms are known to be desirous of sending their Indian principals on to the exchanges.

"Everybody Welcome." So far as can be ascertained, none of these merchants has been refused admission to the membership of the exchanges, because none has put forward formal application. They would all welcome an indication that if they applied their cases would be given sympathetic consideration for the Indian trade is made very difficult when it has to be conducted through subsidiaries. That is the position of certain merchants who are actually represented on important exchanges by members of their staff.

Owing to the difficulties arising out of such a system, one Indian shipper some time ago contemplated taking his business to Hamburg and importing direct from Calcutta into Germany. He was assured that the Hamburg exchanges would welcome him, and though he would have encountered various problems, due to the fact that the financial side of the business must be carried out in London, his proposal was regarded as the foken of a possible threat to the entrepot business of London.

The bodies in which the Indian merchants in London are particularly interested are the Baltic Exchange, the London Commercial Sale Rooms, and the London Jute Association. The last-named organisation has already admitted to membership one Indian merchant. Mr. E. Henry, secretary of the association, stated that the question rarely arose and that every case was considered on its merits. The association's contract, which was the important thing, was explained only covered London, and there had never been an application from anyone in Calcutta because they stood to gain nothing by it. The exporters accepted the association's contract, knowing that it held the balance impartially between the spinner and the buyer.

No Applications. The London Commercial Sale Rooms, Ltd., is in the same position of having no rule to exclude Indian members, but none has been admitted. A member stated that there had been one or two inquiries from Indians during the last few years but that these had not become actual applications.

The Baltic Exchange, in the same way, has not found it necessary to take a decision as to the principle to be followed in such a case. It is understood that inquiries by Indians have not been encouraged and therefore not developed into actual proposals for membership. None of these organisations, however, is prepared to set a general ruling for itself and they all appear to prefer to consider cases individually.

It is stated that a parallel organization in the tea trade actually admits Indian members to its branches in the East and would be willing to admit them to London membership if they were engaged in the trade in this country. Mr. T. McMorran, deputy chairman of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, said he was in sympathy with what Sir Stephen Demetriadi had said. He thought the Indian Tea Association would be open to Indian merchants. There was a feeling in the City that now that this matter has been given publicity through the Chamber of Commerce and that Lord Peel has expressed his approval of Sir Stephen Demetriadi's remarks, some move may be made by the great exchanges concerned with the Indian trade, to look into the position of Indian merchants in London and to examine the possible effect of opening the membership to them.

price of average wool. "N.T." was not a rival of wool, but an ally. It would enable wool to enter markets hitherto untouched by wool, and would permit its wider uses by those who formerly were debarred from its use owing to its high cost.

According to a leaflet distributed by the company, "the new fibre, the basis of which is a waste vegetable material, is changed by a chemical process into a staple possessing a strength, elasticity, and softness of texture which allows of competition and co-operation with the natural product."

## NEW PLAY BY MR. BERNARD SHAW.

### "THE APPLE CART."

### FIRST PRODUCTION IN POLAND.

### THE TRANSLATOR'S ENTHUSIASM.

The first production of a new play by Mr. Bernard Shaw is now an event of international importance, and on May 17, Warsaw was to be the centre of the theatrical world. On that date "The Apple Cart" was to be seen for the first time on any stage at the Teatr Polski (the Polish Theatre), which is under the direction of Dr. Arnold Szyfman, who has already produced a number of Mr. Shaw's plays. The translation has been made by Mr. Florian Sobienowski, who went from London to Warsaw to assist with the production.

The Polish title is "Wielki Kram" which means "The Great Market Stall," and it conveyed to the theatregoers in Poland almost the exact equivalent of "The Apple Cart" in English. It is the sixteenth play by Mr. Shaw that Mr. Sobienowski has translated, and next season "Widowers' Houses," "Candida," and "The Doctor's Dilemma" are to be played at the Teatr Polski.

The scene is laid in the king's palace at a distant date, "when all people living to-day are dead." There are two long acts, and between them comes a short interlude in the boudoir of the king's favourite, which Mr. Sobienowski tells me is remarkable for its romantic beauty and its insight into feminine psychology. The part of the king's favourite is unique in literature and will create an extraordinary amount of interest.

A Political Message. "Did you have any difficulty in getting permission for the first production of the play in Poland?" a correspondent asked Mr. Sobienowski.

"No," he replied. "Mr. Shaw has always taken a great interest in my translations for the Polish theatre, and he consented almost at once. In the course of our talk it occurred to him that the political message was more apposite to Poland than to any other country as the moment. Dr. Szyfman is very keen on the play and extremely proud that he has been given the opportunity to present it before it is seen in England. It is a fulfilment of a long standing ambition."

"It is a difficult play to produce, perhaps, because of its apparent simplicity. Having translated sixteen of Mr. Shaw's plays, I think I may be said to know something of his work. 'The Apple Cart' will rank among the best things he has done in the theatre. It is a new departure as regards Mr. Shaw's artistic activity. Although placed in the future, it deals with a subject of moment to-day, the crisis of democracy or of the parliamentary system of Government. The scene is in England, but the application is universal. Its universality is as obvious as that of every great work of art."

Mr. Shaw as Prophet. "Why do you say that it is a difficult play to present?" he was asked.

"Mr. Shaw is the unique instance of the artist working side by side with the social reformer, the imaginative genius hand-in-hand with a critical mind and a clever intellectual insight. He came over from Ireland and conquered England, but on the other hand England has conquered him and brought him to the essentially English of mind. And this is what 'The Apple Cart' shows more than any of his plays, and if I am not mistaken it is what the English will realise when the play is done here. The character of King Magnus can be truly said to be that of the 'first gentleman of Europe,' without the ironical meaning that is usually attached to that phrase. The difficulty lies in the fact that the play presents a great theme in a new way. An immense subject is dealt with, and the degree of intensity is commensurate with its bigness, but it is merely a political discussion; it is a first-rate comedy, in which there is the glamour of romantic beauty. It will be my endeavour in Warsaw to see that it is presented as a work of art rather than a piece of political propaganda."

"Although new ground is struck in 'The Apple Cart,' and a whole literature will grow up round it, the play is a logical development of his other work. There is an amazing consistency about Mr. Shaw's output in the last fifty years, and at the same time it is interesting to watch his development. The latest play comes from the same mind as his first novel, but it shows proofs of his growth and expansion. For instance, there is less of sardonic and satirical laughter and more of the knowing and loving smile of the sage in 'The Apple Cart.'"

(Continued on next column.)

## A DISILLUSIONED BRIDE.

### MARRIED AS WIFE: TREATED AS CONCUBINE.

### CHINESE GIRL SEEKS MAIN- TENANCE ORDER.

An interesting case was heard yesterday at the Central Magistracy before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, when a Chinese woman claimed maintenance from her husband, to whom she was married about nine months ago.

Mr. A. E. Hall was for the complainant, and Mr. E. S. C. Brooks for the defendant.

The complainant, who gave her age as eighteen, stated in the witness box that she was married to defendant in October last in the Heungshan district according to the laws and customs of the country. She was "given away" by her paternal uncle and was conveyed to her husband's house in a "flowery chair." On arriving at her husband's house she worshipped the ancestral tablet, and went through the customary ceremony of entertaining a number of guests. She had understood, she continued, that she was to be defendant's wife not his concubine, and she produced certain documents to show that she was married as such.

### Another Woman in the House.

On the third day after her marriage, the defendant brought her to Hong Kong, where they lived in a house in Causeway Bay. The young wife noticed that there was another woman in the house whom she thought was a fellow lodger, but a few days later the defendant told her that the woman was his first wife and that she must look upon herself as his concubine. The bride refused to countenance this and she alleged that the defendant then struck her and ordered her away. She left on April 1 in the company of defendant's sister-in-law and returned to her village to stay with her mother.

Answering Mr. Brooks, witness said that she did not leave her husband's house voluntarily, neither did she know the defendant's first wife prior to her arrival in Hong Kong.

### What a Woman is Worth.

The girl's mother stated that her daughter was married according to Chinese custom as a wife, not as a concubine. She told the court that the defendant had to pay \$100 in money, six hundred cakes of large size and six hundred of small size, and that in addition he gave forty catties of roast pork. The girl was given a suitcase containing one silk suit and a number of cotton toys.

A third witness identified the second witness as the mother of the girl. At this stage the hearing was adjourned in order that an S.C.A. interpreter might give evidence on the document produced by the complainant.

Mr. Brooks pointed out to the Magistrate that the defendant's wife also had a similar document, to which his witness replied that if Mr. Hall's client proved her case, the defendant would be up against a number of things, such as marrying complainant under false pretences.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday next.

"It is a prophetic play—not a fanciful flight of imagination but the outcome of a searching mind. Shaw is a prophet (one has only to read his early prefaces and then take a look at London to-day to realise this fact) and 'The Apple Cart' will help to dispel the popular view that G.B.S. is only a master of paradox."

### Polish Play for London.

In addition to the Shaw plays Mr. Sobienowski's translations of Mr. Londale's "On Approval" and "The High Road" and an O'Neill play, are to be produced in Warsaw in the autumn season. He has also made an adaptation of "Bird in Hand," putting it into a Polish setting, which is also to be performed at the Teatr Polski.

He has translated several modern Polish plays into English, and three of these are to be staged in London. The first will be "The Wedding," by Wyspianski, which, although only written in 1900, is regarded as a classic in Poland. Sir Arthur Somervell has composed some special music for that production, which will take place in September. Two other plays, "The Human Touch," a comedy by T. Rittner, based on a very novel idea, and "Giving Notice," by Perzynski, will follow. Mr. Robert Atkins will act as producer. "The Apple Cart" will not be seen in England until August 19. It will then open at the Malvern Festival of Mr. Shaw's plays that are given at the Malvern Theatre under the direction of Sir Barry Jackson.

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TJISONDARI	S'HAL & AMOT	24th June	26th June, 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	S'HAL, K'LUNG, & AMOT	30th June	2nd July, 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'KAR, & SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	S'HAL & AMOT	4th July	6th July	BATAVIA

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TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAKASSAR	13th June	14th June, 4 p.m.	AMOT & S'HAL
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	18th June	14th June, 4 p.m.	AMOT & S'HAL
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	22nd June	24th June, 4 p.m.	AMOT & S'HAL
TJIKIRI	JAVA, MAKASSAR	26th June	29th June, 4 p.m.	AMOT & S'HAL
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	3rd July	5th July, 4 p.m.	AMOT & S'HAL
TJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	10th July	13th July, 4 p.m.	AMOT & S'HAL

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## HOUSE OWNERS' WHEREABOUTS.

### ABSENT DEFENDANT IN \$10,000 CLAIM.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) at the Supreme Court yesterday, the Wing On firm, formerly of 131, Queen's Road Central, at present of 80, Bonham Strand East, sued a Chinese who lived at 37, Wongneichong Road, for \$10,000 due in connection with loan transactions. Execution against property attached under a writ of foreign attachment was also sought.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. L. Strellet (of Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton & Co.) appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was neither present nor legally represented.

Evidence was given that the defendant was the registered owner of 37, Wongneichong Road, but that a registered letter written to him by plaintiff's solicitors at his address was returned by the occupant, as the defendant no longer lived there. It was submitted for plaintiff that the defendant had left the Colony.

In granting an adjournment, his Lordship directed that clear evidence be brought to prove defendant's absence from the Colony. He was not satisfied with the evidence furnished, as the defendant may have changed his residence, and the present occupant of defendant's former residence, who could possibly have given information as to his whereabouts, had not been called.

### PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

#### HEARING CONTINUED YESTERDAY.

The case in which Wong Ho Chuen, described as the Manager of the Empress Hotel was charged with obtaining a promissory note for \$4,000 by false pretences, from a man named Li Cheung, was continued before Major C. Willson yesterday.

The principal witness in the case, had, at a previous hearing, deposed that the defendant obtained the note from him in a room of the Empress Hotel. The defendant had made a payment of \$400, and he was handed the note on the understanding that he should endorse it for this payment. Defendant, it is alleged, walked out with the note and did not return it.

The witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr. M. K. Lo, who is for the defence. Mr. Lo suggested that it was understood throughout the negotiations that the payment was in full settlement of the note.

The owner of the promissory note, Li Yik Yee, giving evidence yesterday said that on leaving for Canton in May, he had handed the document to the first witness to collect whatever he could against it. He had not given anyone authority to accept part payment. Asked if he had empowered a man named Hung Po Wah to negotiate for the final settlement of the note, witness stated that he had not done so, and Hung had no right to do so. The hearing was adjourned until Friday afternoon.

### TO IMPORT SUNSHINE.

#### MOUNTAINS THAT DEPRIVE TOWN OF HEALTH-GIVING RAYS.

Kinlochleven, Argyllshire, because it is deprived of sunshine by the 4,000-feet mountains which overshadow the town, is to import sunshine, and a movement is on foot to establish a sun-ray clinic. The average annual sunshine period is stated by the country medical officer to be 500 hours as against 5,000 hours in other parts of the country, and this lack of sunshine is said to be affecting the whole community, physically and mentally.

The sun-ray clinic is to be fitted out by public subscription.

## BY MAIL, WIRE, AND WIRELESS.

Madrid.—The Transmediterranean Company has abandoned its scheme for running a daily service between Barcelona and Palma de Mallorca owing to its inability to obtain the necessary subsidy.

Vayol.—One hundred and fifty houses were destroyed by fire in the village of Vayol, in the State of Baroda. Over 100 families have lost their homes and all they possessed. The authorities suspect incendiarism and have detained two persons.

Baltimore.—Mr. Richard Dix, the film actor, is now in hospital recovering from an operation necessitated by the mistaken zeal of a number of Chinese, who at the taking of a film recently took the film director's yells of "Fight!" too seriously.

New York.—The Ford Motor Co. has purchased from the New York Edison Co. about 30 acres of land at Edgewater, New Jersey, with more than 800 ft. frontage on the Hudson River for the erection of plant for the manufacture of Ford products.

Nish.—The memorial to British soldiers and nurses who lost their lives in Serbia during the Great War was unveiled at Nish in the presence of Mr. Kennard, the British Minister, the Bishop of Nish, three Yugoslav Cabinet Ministers, and the Rev. J. H. Sharp, representative of the Bishop of Gibraltar.

Vienna.—An international congress of societies for the protection of animals, at which all European countries are represented, was opened in Vienna by Dr. Eduard Melkus, president of the Vienna Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind of Hageby are the British delegates.

London.—Mr. Daniel Williams has been appointed Controller of the Clearing Office with Germany established under the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919. Administrator of German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian property, and Controller and Custodian of Enemy Property in China, in the place of Mr. J. R. Knight, with effect from June 1.

Paris.—The Institute of Art and Archeology of the University of Paris will hold a summer session in the History and Appreciation of Art, beginning on July 1 and lasting for seven weeks. The session is open to students, both men and women, of all nationalities.

London.—London millers have found it impossible to fix an official price for flour. This is stated to be due to the unsettled state of the market in view of the recent decline in wheat prices, and the fact that competition in the milling trade has now reached a climax.

Nice.—The Angora Cabinet has introduced into the Assembly a bill, baying foreigners from the legal and medical professions.

Moscow.—It is announced that the Russian pilots, Shestakov and Bolotov, flying in Russian-made aeroplanes, will depart in August for New York via Siberia.

Moscow.—The Soviet secret police have made further arrests in connection with the last railway sabotage plot whereby another five leaders have been executed.

Rome.—It is reported that 25 Italian seaplanes, led by Colonel Pellottini will shortly make a 6,000 kilometre flight over the Black Sea via Athens and Constantinople. It is announced that the Under-Secretary of Air, Mr. Balbo, and the second Italian air chief, General De Pinedo will accompany them.

Berlin.—Foreign Minister Stresemann gave a reception to the East Asiatic Mission companies in China and Japan at which the Mission's present, Dr. Habicht, referred to the minister's active interest in the mission's work. Professor Witte, president of the Weimar Mission, gave an outline of the continuous and satisfactory progress in both these spheres.

London.—A new indication of the United States' economic conquest of Central Europe is seen in the report of an increasing co-operation between Henry Ford and the German Dye Trust Company which took over the entire share issue of the new German Ford Company which originally was planned as an investing offer to the public. Moreover, it is understood that one of the leaders of the dye trust is destined to join the board of directors of the German Ford Company which "evidently" is "contemplating manufacture on a large scale."

Manchuria.—M. Kunznetsov, Soviet Consul-General at Mukden, M. Znamensky, Soviet Vice-Consul at Harbin and M. Slowetz, a director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, upon their arrival here en route to Moscow, were arrested and sent under police escort by the Chinese railway guards.

Nanking.—An order from Nanking states that the news agency and the wireless installed in Shanghai by General Lin Tsung Ling is to be closed down.

(Continued on next Column).

## PASSENGERS.

### Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived yesterday from Manila by the s.s. President Lincoln for Hong Kong: Mr. August Alary, Mr. Chang Koon Liang, Mr. Co Chee Bok, Mr. Georges Cuvillier, Mr. Dec C. Chuan, Mr. J. E. Desiderio, Mr. Theobald H. Diehl, Mrs. E. A. Harrell, Miss J. L. Harrell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jeys, Miss L. G. Jeys, Miss Helga Johnson, Mr. Lau Shue Puk, Mr. F. H. Magnifico, Mr. Choji Mamada, Mr. Tadashi Mayada, Mr. R. C. Moureau, Mrs. Julia McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Patterson, Miss Francis Patterson, Master Vicente Fazon, Miss Cristela Santos, Miss Carmen Schaefer, Mr. P. G. Smith, Mr. Sabur Tanaka, Mr. Terezo Barera, Mr. Manuel Go Tiansu, Mr. Tsui Kwing Kong, Mr. Yu Chea, Mrs. Rose Zaun.

## TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME

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1.45 p.m.—Weather report.

3.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music. (Records supplied by Messrs. Tin Shou Tong).

7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme. (Victor records supplied by Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co.).

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

Leningrad.—Very important documents relating to the history of Abyssinia have been discovered by Professor Kratschkowsky, member of the Soviet Academy, in a room belonging to the famous Zarskoje Selo palace. They are all the more valuable as they constitute the only existing copies of books and papers, of which no other copy exists, or at least is known. They will be published in the annals of the Academy.

Washington.—Virginia Hogan, of Omaha, Neb., took first honours in the national spelling contest for school-children. Viola Stenback, of South Milwaukee, Wis., was second, failing out of the contest when she failed to spell "luxurious." Toru Hayashi, son of a Japanese living in Ventnor, N.J., a suburb of Atlantic City, was third failing to spell the word "panacea."

Brooklyn, Mass.—A man is drunk when by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquor one or more of his faculties are impaired according to a definition voiced by Judge Wm. G. Rowe in district court here.

Munice, Ind.—Alleging that his wife, Pearl Shanks, uses snuff and chews tobacco, Cassius N. Shanks has filed suit for divorce in Delaware Circuit Court here.

Washington.—The United States Shipping Board has approved a loan of \$1,125,000 to the Dollar Steamship Company to be used for reconditioning four of its President liners in the company's "around-the-world" service.

New York.—The United States is importing watches at present time from four countries. Switzerland dominates the market. During January 98 per cent. of all watches and clocks entering the United States were the product of Swiss workmanship. A statement by the New York Trust Co. points out that the output of American watch factories is "considerably below" their capacity, while imports have grown from \$3,387,000 to \$14,183,000.

Berlin.—The Telefunken Company is in receipt of a message from a German resident in Chungking on the Yangtze, to the effect that on a number of occasions he has already been able to hear very clearly lectures broadcasted by the radio station at Koenigs-wusterhausen, near Berlin. The receiving set used was the Telefunken 8 tubes set No. 9. The distance covered is about 9,000 kilometers. Koenigs-wusterhausen is broadcasting on a wave length of 1,948 meters.

London.—A quilt of 65 small diamond-shaped pieces of linen, grouped round a panel showing the Royal crown and the Queen's monogram, is being made by 200 needlewomen belonging to the National Federation of Women's Institutes. It will be presented to the Queen at an exhibition by the Federation in London in the autumn.

London.—Opening a bazaar at Kingston-on-Thames to raise funds for the establishment of a local club for working girls and women, Mrs. Arthur Boucher (Miss Kylie Bellow), the actress, said that she started as a working girl, and very often, in her profession, when she was "resting," she used to walk aimlessly about "with nowhere to go. Bad as things were in her profession it was worse for the shop girl, the domestic servant, and others in lodgings. If there was a club available the girls would have somewhere to go and in a women's club leader would find a friend."

Verdun.—A memorial to the carrier pigeon which saved Verdun is to be unveiled at Verdun on June 24. The pigeon was the last to be sent from the fort of Verdun during the battle of 1916, and its message gave the signal to bring up reinforcements, thus ensuring victory. The pigeon, the name of the famous decoration, the pigeon was awarded the Legion of Honour.

## HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

### THIS WEEK'S ORDERS.

(ORDERS BY HON. MR. T. H. KING, ACTING CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.)

### Chinese Company.

Squad Drill.—All recruits of the Chinese Company will attend at the Company's Headquarters on Tuesday, June 11, at 3.30 p.m. sharp, for squad drill under L/Sergeant R13 Tso Chi Oa. Dress: Mufti.

Signalling.—The Signalling Squad will attend at the Company's Headquarters for practice in Morse and Semaphore under Cr. Sergt. R13 Ow Yeung Kin Heng on Wednesday, June 12, at 3.30 p.m. sharp. Any other members of the Chinese Company wishing to join this Squad are requested to send their names in to Cr. Sergt. R13.

### Indian Company.

Parade.—All ranks of the Indian Company are reminded of the Parade to be held at Police Headquarters on Tuesday, June 11, at 3.30 p.m. sharp.

### Flying Squad.

The fortnightly patrol of the Flying Squad will take place on Tuesday, June 11. Fall in at the Tsim-ta-tai Fire Brigade Station at 3.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

The fortnightly patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Thursday, June 20. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

### Sharpshooters' Company.

Strength.—Constable R411 Ho Wing Tsan is permitted to resign under the conditions of Section 19 of the Hong Kong Police Reserve Ordinance 1927 with effect from June 1.

Leave.—Constable R413 W. J. B. Fletcher has been granted 10 months' leave of absence from the Colony as from June 3.

### Revolver Practice.

The next revolver practice will take place on the Kennedy Road Range on June 17, at 10 a.m. Belts and holsters to be worn. (Sgd.) W. Kent, A.S.P., Adjutant.

Hong Kong, June 10, 1929.

## THE TALE OF A TAIL.

### SMART FINE FOR IMPROVING DIVINE HANDIWORK.

A monkey's tail, together with its former owner, were produced in Singapore police court when a young Chinese motor mechanic appeared on a cruelty charge.

Inspector J. P. Seth, of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Department, gave evidence that he heard that someone had cut off a monkey's tail. He made inquiries and found the monkey, together with the severed appendage, and a Chinese confessed to having performed the operation.

The accused told the Magistrate (Mr. J. Innes Miller) that he cut off the tail because it was too long. His Worship, in imposing a fine of \$30 or six months' rigorous imprisonment, told the accused that it was not for him to say that the tail was too long.

The monkey was about ten inches high, and its tail about fifteen inches long.

## CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

### THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

#### THE Motor Vessel "PANAMA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th June, 1929, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Asho on the 15th June, 1929, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 20th June, 1929, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 10th June, 1929. [7932]

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

### The M.S. "MALAYA"

loading on or about 21st June

For PORT SAID, HAVRE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

### SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS—	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Siam" ...	...	30th June
M.S. "Panama" ...	...	17th July
M.S. "Danmark" ...	17th June	23rd July
M.S. "Java" ...	18th July	28th August
M.S. "Asia" ...	14th August	24th Sept.
M.S. "Chile" ...	1st Sept.	12th Oct.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING.

Telephone C. 4071.

Agents.

(41)



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FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

### OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai, Japan & Northern Ports—

M.V. "BREITLAND" ...	due here on or about the 13th June
S.S. "TIBET" ...	due here on or about the 13th July
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ...	due here on or about the 19th July
M.V. "ERMLAND" ...	due here on or about the 2nd Aug.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ...	due here on or about the 16th Aug.

### HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said—

M.V. "BAUERLAND" ...	sailing from here on or about the 13th June
S.S. "OLDENBURG" ...	sailing from here on or about the 2nd July
S.S. "HAARLAND" ...	sailing from here on or about the 13th July
M.V. "BREITLAND" ...	sailing from here on or about the 27th July
M.V. "BAUERLAND" ...	sailing from here on or about the 10th Aug.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ...	sailing from here on or about the 24th Aug.

\* Calling also at Matanzas.

\* Calling also at Amsterdam.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

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# CHINA NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & HANKOW	"KINGTIAN"	On 12th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"OENAN"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.
FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, WINGAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 13th June, 5 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIKOW	"ICHANG"	On 14th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWANGCHOW"	On 15th June, 3 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 16th June, 6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUICHOW"	On 16th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALNY	"YINGCHOW"	On 16th June, 3 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 18th June, 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 20th June, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 23rd June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 23rd June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KALGAN"	On 23rd June, Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd June, 11 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days Hong Kong	Days to Sail
CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	18th July	25th August
CHANGTE	15th August	17th September
TAIPING	10th September	

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(KELLOGG &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

#### Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "CITY OF MOBILE"	via Suez Canal	15th June
S.S. "MACHAON"	via Suez Canal	8th July
S.S. "CITY OF MANILA"	via Suez Canal	15th July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
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HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

## PRINCE LINE

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TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	June 20th
T.S. "BRITISH PRINCE"	July 4th
T.S. "JAPANESE PRINCE"	July 18th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

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To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
ANGERS ... 18th June	ANDRE LEBON ... 18th June
G. METZINGER ... 2nd July	PORTHOIS ... 2nd July
ANDRE LEBON ... 16th July	CHRONCEAUX ... 16th July
PORTHOIS ... 30th July	ATHOS II ... 30th July
CHRONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPHINK ... 27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPHINK ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Orlan, Cambrilanga, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

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Telephones: C. 651 and 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 9, 1929.													JUNE 10, 1929.												
STATION	Hour Local Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WAVE (feet)	SEA (Beaufort)	Hour Local Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WAVE (feet)	SEA (Beaufort)							
		Inches	Mills.			Inches	Mills.				Inches	Mills.			Inches	Mills.									
Wladivostok	12	29.78	756.4	61	...	ESE	2	1	o	6	29.78	756.5	55	...	SSE	2	1	o							
Nemuro	11	29.88	759.0	...	...	WSW	1	1	...	5	29.53	760.0	...	...	SE	...	...	...							
Hokodate	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	SE	1	1	...	...	29.82	757.5	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Tokio	...	29.96	781.0	...	...	S	1	1	...	...	29.88	759.0	...	...	...	...	0	1							
Kochi	...	29.98	789.0	...	...	SSE	1	1	...	...	29.82	767.5	...	...	WSW	1	0	...							
Nagasaki	...	29.78	756.0	...	...	SE	1	1	...	...	29.73	755.0	...	...	ENE	1	0	...							
Kagoshima	...	29.78	756.5	...	...	ESE	1	1	...	...	29.65	753.0	...	...	N	1	1	...							
Oshima	...	29.68	758.0	...	...	S	0	0	...	...	29.67	753.5	...	...	SSW	4	4	...							
Naha	...	29.69	764.0	...	...	WSW	3	3	...	...	29.65	753.0	...	...	WSW	4	1	...							
Ishigakijima	...	29.69	764.0	...	...	SE	3	3	...	...	29.78	756.5	...	...	SSW	1	1	...							
Bonin Island	...	29.68	759.0	...	...	ESE	4	4	...	6	29.63	752.8	69	95	S	1	1	b							
Chefoo	15	29.65	758.1	84	50	ESE	4	6	...	...	29.61	761.6	100	...	W	1	0	...							
Shanghai	14	29.60	761.8	73	91	ESE	6	6	...	...	29.67	753.6	69	100	W	1	0	...							
Guzhang	...	29.65	759.1	70	95	ESE	6	6	...	...	29.63	760.0	80	74	SW	2	0	...							
Sharp Peak	...	29.59	751.8	84	87	SW	1	o	b	6	29.63	752.6	80	96	S	2	0	...							
Amoy	...	29.58	751.8	85	93	S	1	1	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Swatow	...	29.66	753.8	81	100	WSW	2	2	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Taihu	11	29.67	753.6	79	89	WSW	2	2	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Taihu	...	29.74	755.4	79	...	S	4	4	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Tainan	...	29.74	755.4	79	...	SW	4	4	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Koshun	...	29.74	755.4	82	...	SW	4	4	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Pescadores	...	29.71	754.5	77	...	SW	4	4	op	6	29.66	753.3	83	83	SW	3	b	...							
Hong Kong	14	29.63	752.6	84	80	SSW	4	5	o	...	29.67	753.6	...	...	SW	4	0	...							
Gap Rock	...	29.64	752.8	...	...	SSW	4	5	o	...	29.71	754.5	82	94	SW	2	0	...							
Macao	...	29.72	754.8	82	92	NE	4	1	b	...	29.71	754.5	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Hoihow	...	29.82	752.3	93	78	SW	3	3	o	...	29.78	755.1	84	86	SW	8	c	...							
Pratas Island	...	29.71	754.6	86	80	SSW	3	6	bc	12	29.61	752.1	83	...	SSW	6	c	...							
Phu Lien	15	29.58	750.9	90	66	N	2	2	bc	...	29.75	755.7	84	...	SE	1	0	...							
Tourane	...	29.67	753.6	88	...	N	2	2	bc	...	29.89	759.0	79	...	WSW	6	0	...							
Cape St. James	...	29.81	757.2	88	...	SSW	4	4	o	...	29.75	756.7	82	84	WSW	4	0	...							
Basco	14	29.73	755.1	86	78	WSW	4	4	o	6	29.78	756.3	77	92	...	4	0	...							
Apurri	...	29.73	755.1	90	60	NE	4	4	o	...	29.75	756.1	...	...	NE	1	0	...							
Tuguegarao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.79	756.6	79	84	SSW	2	0	...							
Vigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	79	91	E	1	0	...							
Manila	...	29.76	756.0	90	69	WSW	2	2	b	...	29.81	757.2	79	95	E	1	0	...							
Legaspi	...	29.74	755.4	93	64	NE	2	2	b	...	29.84	757.8	77	94	N	1	0	...							
Calbayog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.86	758.1	79	90	SW	1	0	...							
Tacloban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.8	77	86	NW	0	0	...							
Iloilo	...	29.76	756.0	86	71	SW	4	4	o	...	29.82	757.8	75	96	...	0	0	...							
Cebu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.6	75	96	...	0	0	...							
Surigao	...	29.76	756.0	86	75	WSW	2	2	o	...	29.86	758.4	78	...	NE	0	2	...							
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.82	757.5	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Guam	12.22	29.81	757.2	...	...	NE	4	4	o	4.22	29.85	758.1	...	...	NE	0	1	...							
Yap	11.00	29.84	757.3	...	...	E	2	2	o	5	29.85	758.1	79	...	...	...	...	...							
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.85	758.1	79	...	...	...	...	...							
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.83	757.7	81	...	...	...	...	...							
Labuan	14	29.73	756.6	88	84	NE	2	2	b	6	29.86	758.4	78	91	...	...	...	...							

June 10d. 10A. 57m.—Pressure continues highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan, and relatively low over China generally.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 1923 inches, against an average of 28.41 inches.

#### FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 11th.

District.	Forecast.
1.—Formosa Channel	S.W. winds, moderate; fair to showery.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks	S.W. winds, moderate; fair to showery.
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate; fair to showery.
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	S.W. winds, moderate; fair to showery.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

#### HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 10.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer ... 29.81	29.70	29.63
Temperature ... 85	85	87
Humidity ... 81	80	76
Wind ... S	SW	SW
Direction ... S	SW	SW
Force ... 4	3	4
Weather ... OQ	O	OQ
Rain ... 0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 91.8  
Lowest open-air Temperature, 10.83

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

\$7.50

will keep you in touch with Hong Kong news for six months

#### AFTER YOU GO AWAY

and you will certainly want to know what is happening. Send an order for the Weekly Press to be sent to you. We, at 11, Ice House Street, will do the rest.

#### HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 11 to 17, 1929.





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If you are going to Europe, why not use the uninterrupted service of the World's Greatest Travel System?

On the three separate legs of your journey—across the Pacific, across Canada, and across the Atlantic—this highly trained organization caters to your every need. Its servants are obliging, efficient, and thoughtful of your comfort; its ships, trains and hotels are among the world's best.

Follow the lead of experienced travellers and go the Canadian Pacific way.

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Next Sailing to the Pacific Coast  
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA  
NOON, JUNE 26th, 1929.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

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THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.

2120, 2114, 2110, 2102, 2093, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.  
235, 290-10 VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TENYO MARU ... Wednesday, 12th June

SEINTO MARU ... Wednesday, 10th July

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Monday, 17th June

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 1st July

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 15th June

YASIMA MARU ... Saturday, 29th June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 26th June

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th July

MBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo

SADO MARU ... Tuesday, 11th June

TOTTORI MARU ... Thursday, 27th June

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Tuesday, 9th July

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 9th July

NEW YORK, BOSTON, HAVANA via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th June

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles

DAKAR MARU ... Thursday, 13th June

DURAN MARU ... Saturday, 20th July

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORIOKA MARU ... Saturday, 15th June

ANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

BINGO MARU (Kobe direct) ... Tuesday, 11th June

Cargo only.

Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia.

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## Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

### YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 7,000 TONS;  
THROUGH CARGO  
22,000 TONS.

The general cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours, ended at 9 a.m. yesterday carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:

Cargo for Through Ports.

British H.K. 195

Canton 300

Hai Yang, Fochow 150

King Yuan, Singapore 622

Kweichow, Tongku 392

Mizapora, Bombay 151

8,960

1,253 9,347

American

Eclipse, New Orleans 1,295

2,750

1,295 2,750

Norwegian

Solviken, Haiphong 2,368

2,368

French

Tai Po Sek, F. Bayard 375

375

German

Saarland, Antwerp 1,487

3,979

1,487 3,979

Japanese

Andes Maru, Kobe 240

6,077

240 6,077

Total 7,015 22,353

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:

Arr. Dep.

British 5 5

American 1 1

Norwegian 1 0

French 1 0

German 1 0

Japanese 1 3

Chinese 0 3

Total 10 13

### SIX NEW STEAMERS ORDERED.

### CONFIDENCE IN WELSH COAL TRADE REVIVAL.

The confidence of leading ship-owners in the recovery of the coal trade is reflected in their decision to order new ships.

Sir William Reardon Smith and Sons, of Cardiff, have contracted for the delivery of six large cargo steamers, and the first of these, the Westminster City, a vessel of 2,600 tons, has just been launched at Sunderland. Other shipowners are placing orders in the north of England shipyards.

Another indication of confidence in trade revival is the action of the Great Western Railway Company, who are now spending hundreds of thousands of pounds in enlarging their stations and thousands more in improving dock facilities at Cardiff, Newport, and Barry. They are also constructing a new mineral railway from Hook to Milford Haven for the export of anthracite coal.

South Wales steel and tin works report an improvement in business, and tin plate manufacturers expect more orders from South America. Some of the Welsh works are booked well ahead.

Travelling swimming baths for sheep, and shepherds who will ensure that the sheep bathe properly, have been demanded by the Gloucestershire Chamber of Agriculture.

Sheep need an occasional "bath" to keep away disease-carrying insects which settle in their long wool. Bathing sheep, however, is not such a simple task as should be expected of such a docile animal. They have an unusual version to cleanliness, and many inexperienced smallholders who have taken up sheep-rearing have been beaten by the cleverness of the animals and have allowed them to escape from their baths before they have been properly cleaned.

Lessons for Farmers.

Travelling baths, under the supervision of experienced shepherds, would, it is claimed, ensure the cleanliness of all sheep and so mitigate the possible spread of disease and, at the same time, provide a means of instructing farmers in the task of sheep dipping.

Hitherto the local policeman has, in many parts of the country, seen that each sheep is "well and truly bathed" when the order for dipping has been issued, but it is now realised that the task is one which the local policeman, with his hundred-and-one other jobs, cannot adequately cover.

Frequently large flocks of sheep are numerous in places where policemen are few, and it is for this reason that the Gloucestershire Chamber of Agriculture have made their demand for travelling swimming baths.

### DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

#### SHIPS IN HARBOUR

Basin:—H.M.S. Tamar, Sirdar, Somme, Bruce, S/M's L13, L18, North Basin:—H.M.S. Bridge-water, Sandwich, Thracian. Foreign Men-of-War:—Chinese: Kwang Yuan, Chu Tai, Ping Nam. French: Alerte. U.S.S.: Yuam.

San Nam Hoi for Canton Run.

The s.s. San Nam Hoi which was involved in a collision with the s.s. Yue On recently, has completed her repairs and moved to the s.s. Charles Hardouin's wharf yesterday afternoon. It is reported that the vessel will change her Kong-moon run in favour of the Canton service, and will make her first trip to that port to-night. The service to Kongmoon at present is more than is needed for the traffic available.

#### Asiatic Deck Passengers.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Hai Yang (Br.) Fochow and 156

King Yuan (Br.) Singapore and 44

Kweichow (Br.) Tongku and 71

Solviken (Nor.) Haiphong and 129

Hoihow (French) Fort Bayard 130

Total 330

### TOURING BATHS FOR SHEEP.

### DISEASE DANGER OF UNCLEANLINESS.

### IMPORTANT TASK.

Travelling swimming baths for sheep, and shepherds who will ensure that the sheep bathe properly, have been demanded by the Gloucestershire Chamber of Agriculture.

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ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD RE-PRINTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION 1928.

REVISED BY MEMBERS.

PRICE ..... \$5.

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"CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th August

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JEYPORE"	5,315	15th June	Manila, L'Ange, A'werp, R'm, H'ly.
"RAJPUTANA"	15,568	22nd June	Bombay, Marseilles & Genoa.
"PERIM"	7,848	29th June	Manila, L'Ange, A'werp, R'm, H'ly.
"KASHGAR"	9,935	6th July	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MIZAPORA"	8,715	13th July	Straits, Colombo and Bombay.
"ALFPORE"	5,373	19th July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"KEIVA"	9,135	30th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KEYBER"	9,114	3rd Aug.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	15th Aug.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,960	17th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	31st Aug.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MOREA"	10,933	14th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	28th Sept.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MIZAPORA"	8,715	and Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"ALFPORE"	5,373	9th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	12th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	26th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	30th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	6th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,935	23rd Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	15,568	7th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,960	21st Dec.	do.

\* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca.  
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Oost-Indische, Fins, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

### BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	18th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"GURNA"	5,345	25th June	do.
"SANTIA"	7,764	2nd July	do.
"TALWA"	10,938	24th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	28th July	do.
"SIRDHANA"	7,745	29th July	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,938	8th Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	21st Aug.	do.

\* Cargo only. † Calls Rangoon.  
B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

### EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	Manila, Suez, Suez, Thursday
"ARAFURA"	8,000	2nd Aug.	Manila, Suez, Suez, Thursday
"TANDA"	8,000	30th Aug.	Manila, Suez, Suez, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	1st Nov.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hankow, Cebu, Kolambangan, Tawao, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated on the sailing list.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.  
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.  
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TILSINGTON"	—	13th June, 8 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ALFPORE"	5,373	18th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KEIVA"	9,135	21st June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILWA"	10,938	29th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SIRDHANA"	7,745	3rd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KEYBER"	9,114	6th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	6th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	9th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,960	19th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKLIWA"	7,938	18th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	28th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	30th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	2nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SHEAP"	—	4th Aug.	do.
"TANDA"	8,000	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,933	10th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NAGPORE"	5,323	1st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MIZAPORA"	8,715	2nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ALFPORE"	5,373	11th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,946	13th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	25th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NELORE"	8,853	28th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	8th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"LAHORE"	8,204	20th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,935	28th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	8,000	5th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	15,568	9th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,960	23rd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	15,568	7th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	21st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

\* Cargo only. † Calls Tsingtau and Wei-hai-wei.  
All dates



